The Pictorial Times

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THE PICTORIAL TIMES TO ITS READERS.

We intend to GIVE to one of each class of 10,000 of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS the Sum of One THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon the plan detailed in the 342d page of the present Paper, which should be at once referred to.

THE "EMBELLISHED" ALMANACS FOR 1846.

If we consider in how great a degree pictures — or, as they are more popularly termed, "*illustrations*" — contribute at the present day to communicate either knowledge or error, we shall think the subject worth serious consideration.

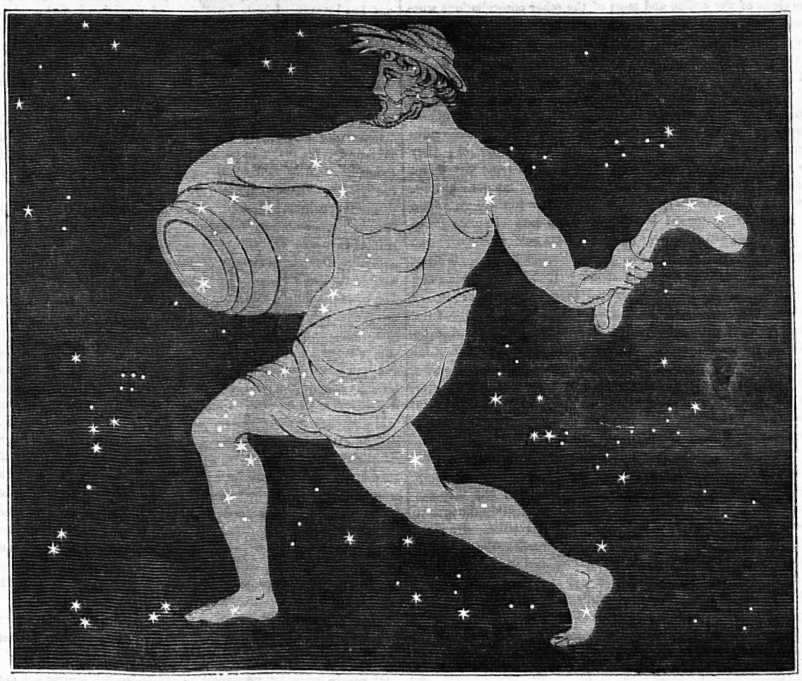
"Great is the truth, and she must prevail," is an adage of remote accomplishment; but, in the case of illustrated almanacs,

AQUARIUS IN EGYPT, FROM THE ZODIAC OF DENDERAH.

the process of demonstration has been slow beyond the hope of fulfilment. Three thousand years have entombed their successive races, and, with but one exception, they have, in their picture prophecies been uniformly false, puerile, superstitious, heathenish, and injurious. The exception — if we may say so much — is our own. The "Pictorial Times Almanac" is the only year book which, eschewing fancy, fortune-telling, allegory, and astrologic nonsense, has ventured to take its stand on exact truth, and to foretel only the phenomena of the heavens. Nevertheless, an almanac is a book which professes to tell the truth, and it is of great importance that its veracity should be above suspicion. It rests for twelvemonths on the drawing-room table, or the counting-house desk, an accredited messenger of the skies; and it becomes us, therefore, to be wary, lest its seeming pictures turn "the truth of God into a lie." We have, therefore, at the desire of several eminent astronomers, and backed by the recorded wishes of the British Association, felt obliged to make the following general remarks on the character of almanac illustrations, leaving the public to make its own application to the cases before it.

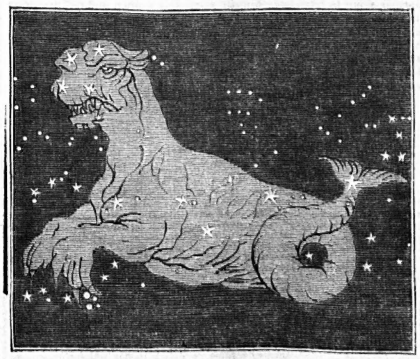
The figures of the celestial constellations, and of the stellar bodies generally, as they are now depicted in our almanacs, present most unnatural representations of the starry heavens. They present the glories of the firmament and the arrangement of the bodies it contains through the medium of bears, serpents, lizards, rams, whales, centaurs, dolphins, flying horses, three-headed dogs, hydras, dragons, dancing scales, winged babies, and many other grotesque and incongruous figures. The sublime wonders of the evening sky are thus associated with a group of mean, ridiculous, and imaginary objects, of which we have scarcely any prototype in nature, and in which there is not the least shadow of a resemblance to the objects they are intended to represent. When the student of astronomy wishes to distinguish particular assemblages of suns and systems of worlds, he is required to connect them in his imagination with wolves, lions, snakes, and numerous fantastical figures, which are bent and twisted into unnatural shapes, which have as little resemblance to the objects in the heavens as the gloom of midnight to the splendours of the meridian sun. Such representations have a tendency to convey a mean idea of the most august bodies in nature, and of the ample spaces which surround them, and in which they perform their revolutions.

The terms used in any science, the mode of communicating its instructions, and the delineations which such instructions require, ought, undoubtedly, to be accommodated to the discoveries which have been made in the course of ages, and to the present state and objects of that science; and unless we can show that the terms and figures to which we allude are the best calculated to the present state and objects of astronomical science, and fitted to assist the student in forming natural and correct ideas of the arrangement of the celestial orbs, it is expedient that some change and improvement in this respect should be adopted, in accordance with the new modifications and arrangements which have been introduced into other departments of science.



AQUARIUS IN LONDON, 1845.

The propriety of introducing an entire change in the present mode of delineating astronomic pictures, will appear from the following considerations: — 1. The natural and hieroglyphic figures now in use have no resemblance to the groups of stars they are intended to represent. What resemblance, for example, exists between an eagle, a wolf, a centaur, a flying fish, or Hercules with his club, and the constellations which bear their



CETUS.

names and are attempted to be delineated by their figures? Even when imagination has stretched itself to the utmost in order to fancy a resemblance, it is obliged to represent such creatures in the most unnatural positions; and, after all, it is found impossible to bend and twist their wings, and legs, and tails, and claws in such a manner as to take in all the stars in the group, some pretty conspicuous ones being still left unformed in the intermediate spaces. Besides, the discovery of the new stars by the telescope has now completely deranged the figures of the ancient constellations; so that, however much the legs, arms, and feet of the figures may be twisted, they cannot be made to coincide with hundreds of stars which are known to exist. The only constellations which may be said to bear a very rude resemblance to the natural figures are Orion and Ursa Major; but even in these the resemblance is very distant. Hence, what is commonly called a *bear* is also conceived to resemble a *plough* and a *waggon*, and is by the vulgar distinguished by these names. Hence, also, different nations represent the same constellation by different figures: thus, instead of our hieroglyphical delineations, the Hindoos have bespattered the firmament with bedsteads, dogs' tails, ear-rings, couches, elephants' teeth, cats' claws, red saffron, children's pencils, lions' tails, festoons, wheels, razors, pieces of coral, pearls, and other whimsical objects equally appropriate.

In a judicious comparison of the figures of the different clusters of stars with any other object, for the purpose of a name or reference, the figure of the particular cluster ought first to be accurately considered, and then an object, having as near a relation to it as possible, should be fixed upon as its representation. But an order exactly the reverse of this seems to have been adopted in the arrangement and nomenclature of the constellations. The ancients fixed upon the heroes, animals, and mythological figures, which they intended to place in the celestial vault; and then attempted, if possible, to bend the clusters of stars to correspond with them — a most absurd, unscientific, and unnatural procedure. And shall all succeeding astronomers, in every nation, tacitly give their approbation of such rude and injudicious arrangements, as if they were unqualified for forming a more scientific and definite outline of the sublime spaces of the firmament?

2. The figures now in use tend to convey a mean idea of the objects they are intended to represent. When the stars were considered as merely a number of tapers or studs fixed in the vault of heaven, solely for the purpose of shedding a few glimmering rays on the earth, and adorning the canopy of our habitation, it might not appear quite so incongruous to represent their different groups by "corruptible men, and birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things." But now that the astronomer views the stars as so many suns and systems of worlds, dispersed through the immensity of space, the association of such august objects with representations so silly and whimsical as the mytho

logical figures delineated on our globes and pourtrayed in our almanacs, produces not only a ludicrous effect by the greatness of the contrast, but, for the same reason, tends to lessen the idea of sublimity which naturally strikes the mind on the contemplation of such a stupendous scene. Every one knows how much things great and noble are debased by being placed in intimate connection with little and ignoble objects, and must feel the force of this association in the following lines of Hudibras:—

> And now had Phœbus in the lap
> Of Thetis taken out his nap;
> And, like a lobster boiled, the morn
> From black to red began to turn.

Again:—

> Cardan believed great states depend
> Upon the tip of the Bear's tail's end;
> That as she whisk'd it towards the sun,
> Strew'd mighty empires up and down.

And again:—

> Who made the *Balance*, and whence came
> The *Bull*, the *Lion*, and the *Ram?*
> Did not we here the *Argo* rig?
> Make Berenice's periwig?
> Whose livery does the *Coachman* wear?
> Or who made *Cassiopeia's* chair?
> And therefore, as they came from hence,
> With us may hold intelligence.

Such an effect the celestial hieroglyphics have a tendency to produce, when placed in association with the august objects of the sky.

3. They tend to lead us back to the dark and rude ages of the world, and to familiarise our minds to those crude, chimerical, and absurd conceptions, which ought now to descend into oblivion. The signs of the zodiac and most of the other constellations were invented by the Egyptians or Chaldeans, to perpetuate the memory of some of their rude and barbarous heroes, to assist them in their absurd and idolatrous worship, or to serve the foolish and impious pretensions of astrology. In neither of these respects can the celestial hieroglyphics be interesting or instructive to the modern student of astronomical science; but they are, in almost every point of view, associated with opinions, practices, and representations, which deserve the most marked reprobation; they also distract the attention by turning it aside from the direct object of the science to the investigation of their fabulous history. How ridiculous the story of Calisto and her son Arcus, whom the rage of Juno turned into bears, which now circulate about the North Pole; the story of Medusa, whose golden hair Minerva turned into snakes, and of the winged horse which sprang from the blood which gushed out in striking off Medusa's head; the story of Orion, who was produced from the hide of an ox moistened with wine; the story of the Dragon which guarded the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides, and was taken up to heaven and made a constellation on account of his faithful services; the story of Andromeda, of the Swan, of Perseus, and a hundred others of a similar description.

Such is the heaven of the pagans—a common receptacle of all ranks of creatures, real and imaginary, without distinction or order—a wild miscellany of everything that is false, grotesque, and chimerical. Such fantastical groups, which occupy the "houses of the zodiac," and other compartments of the sky, may comport with the degrading arts of the astrologer; but they are not only incompetent to the purposes, but completely repugnant to the noble elevation of modern astronomical science. How incongruous, then, is it that such representations, the wildest hallucinations of the human mind, should be blazoned in our almanacs, and that a considerable portion of our astronomical treatises should be occupied in detailing their mythological history? Because a few shepherds in the plains of Babylon, or on the banks of the Nile, arranged and delineated the heavens according to the first crude conceptions which arose in their minds, are these chimerical representations to guide the astronomers of every nation, and throughout all succeeding generations? It becomes the astronomers of the present day to consider whether they intend to transmit to the enlightened generations of the twentieth or thirtieth centuries the sublime discoveries of modern times, which have transformed the heavens into an immense assemblage of suns and worlds, incorporated and disfigured with hydras, gorgons, and flying horses, three-headed dogs, and other "dire chimeras;" or whether they might not be as well qualified as the shepherds of Chaldea to reduce the starry groups, in the concave of the firmament, to a more natural, simple, and scientific arrangement.

4. The constellations, as at present depicted, convey an *unnatural* and complex representation of the heavens, which tends to confuse the imagination. In two almanacs which we have recently inspected, the natural and hieroglyphic figures are so prominently engraved, that the stars appeared not only as a secondary object, but were almost invisible, except on a very minute inspection. The animals were so nicely drawn, and exhibited such a glare of contrasted lights and shades, that the pictures appeared more like playthings than delineations of the starry heavens. It seemed as if the engraver had been afraid lest his pretty little dogs, and serpents, and scorpions, and flying horses, and crabs, and lizards should have been disfigured by the radiated groups of stars, which spotted the pretty creatures; and therefore he threw them into the shade. The same thing appears in many of our planispheres of the heavens, on the first opening of which one would imagine he was about to inspect the figures connected with the natural history of animals, or the fantastical representations illustrative of the system of pagan mythology. Whatever may be said of the utility of such delineations, it is evident they present a very awkward, false, and *unnatural* representation of the beautiful and variegated scenery of a starry sky; and hence it is that any one who wishes to acquire a general knowledge of the positions of the principal stars, finds it extremely difficult to recognise them on account of their being so much interwoven with extraneous objects, and on this account presenting an appearance so very different from what they do in the heavens.

For these and many other reasons, it appears expedient that some change or modification should be adopted in the arrangement and delineation of the celestial orbs. Were any scheme of this kind attempted, it would be proper to proceed on the following principle among others—namely, *to give names to the starry groups from objects which bear the nearest resemblance to the actual figures which appear in the heavens.* We shall not presume, at present, to determine what are the particular objects which might be selected for representing the constellations; as it would require a combination of astronomers to enter particularly into the discussion. It is evident, however, that a number of clusters might be reduced to mathematical figures and diagrams; and in so far as these were found to resemble the starry groups, they would form a *natural* representation. For there actually appear in the heavens triangles, squares, parallelograms, pentagons, crosses, trapeziums, perpendicular and parallel lines, and various combinations of geometrical schemes, some of which might be selected for the purpose proposed. It would be expedient that as many as possible of the old constellations should be preserved entire—such as Orion, Ursa Major, and others; and that those which require to be somewhat deranged, should be so divided as that two or more of the new formed constellations should exactly correspond to one of the old, and *vice versâ.*

To any proposal of this kind, however, we are aware that many objections would be raised, particularly that it would introduce confusion into the science of astronomy, especially when references are made to ancient catalogues and observations. It is well known, however, that a similar difficulty has been overcome in reference to the science of *chemistry.* The new nomenclature, which was intended to express the *nature* of the substance by the *name* which is attached to it, though at first scouted by many eminent chemists and philosophers, is now universally adopted, and has introduced both simplicity and precision into the science. The same may be said of the departments of geology, botany, zoology, mineralogy, and meteorology. The principle now proposed in reference to the constellations is materially the same as that which led to the adoption of a new chemical nomenclature; and, with regard to the inconveniences attending a new set of terms, it may be observed, in the words of M. Bergman, that "those who are already possessed of knowledge cannot be deprived of it by new terms; and those who have their knowledge to acquire will be enabled, by an improvement in the language of the science, to acquire it sooner."

The opposition, however, which is generally made to every innovation, whether in science, religion, or in politics; the high respect in which everything is held which has the sanction of antiquity, and the difficulty of forming such an arrangement as would combine simplicity with accuracy, and meet the approbation of astronomers, will probably postpone the attempt to some distant period. We would therefore propose in the mean time, as matters now stand, one or other of the following plans for adoption:—1. That the stars be depicted in their true positions and apparent magnitudes, without being connected with any hieroglyphic delineations, the different constellations still retaining their former names. By this plan, the different clusters, not being encumbered and buried, as it were, in a medley of grotesque and extraneous representations, would appear in their natural simplicity, without distortion and confusion. To distinguish the boundaries of the constellations, a dotted line might be drawn around them, so that their shape and limits may be distinguished at a glance. Or, 2. instead of engraving the stars on a white ground, as is generally done, let them be engraved on a black or tinted ground, so that the several stars may appear as so many white specks, varying in size according to their apparent magnitudes, with a white border around each constellation, to mark its boundaries.

That the opinions we have now expressed on this subject are not altogether singular, will appear from the following extract from Sir J. Herschel's "Astronomy," p. 162.:—

> Of course we do not here speak of those uncouth figures and outlines of men and monsters which are usually scribbled over celestial globes and maps, in a rude and barbarous way, to enable us to talk of groups of stars, or districts in the heavens, by names which, though absurd or puerile in their origin, it would be difficult to dislodge them. In so far as they have really any slight resemblance to the figures called up in imagination by a view of the more splendid "constellations," they have a certain convenience; but as they are otherwise entirely arbitrary, and correspond to no *natural* subdivisions or groupings of the stars, astronomers treat them lightly, or altogether disregard them, except for briefly naming particular stars, as α Leonis, β Scorpio, &c., by letters of the Greek alphabet attached to them.

And again,

> This disregard is neither supercilious nor causeless. The constellations seem to have been almost purposely named and delineated to cause as much confusion and inconvenience as possible. Innumerable snakes twine through long and contorted areas of the heavens, where no memory can follow them; bears, lions, and fishes, large and small, northern and southern, confuse all nomenclature, &c. A better system of constellations might have been a material help as an artificial memory.

Our ancient and modern illustrations place these remarks in an amusing, but forcible, point of view.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARISIAN MONEY MARKET.—The "France" has the following:—"The money market of Paris is in the most dreadful consternation. At each moment some new disaster is announced at the Bourse. Speculators, or rather jobbers, who only a day or two ago were operating on enormous amounts of capital, have been ruined all at once. To all these disasters must be added the flight of an *agent-de-change*, leaving to his associates in the 'Parquet' the care of settling the immense operations engaged in by him. Strong apprehensions are also entertained that other members of the same body will be obliged to demand temporary aid from the Syndical Chamber. These facts are too deplorable not to excite the indignation of all honest persons, who, like ourselves, have condemned the recent disorders caused by the immense amount of jobbing that has been going on. When the frenzy of speculating in railroads seized on the public mind, it was easy to foresee what has happened. This immense concentration of capital of all kinds of the same object must bring on a state of plethora, a superabundance of capital in speculation, the depreciation of which, and a heavy fall in the marketable value, were the melancholy consequences. This necessary fatal march of events the Government alone would not see, or rather it did not deign to pay attention to it for a single moment. In place of relieving the money market, and restoring to private individuals the greater portion of the capital engaged in companies, which would have been easy by hastening the adjudications, the minister seemed to do all he could to postpone that moment. We are well aware of the pretended excuses which the Government organs have brought forward to justify this conduct. But there is one side of the question which we defy the Government to give any excuse for—we mean the conduct of the *agens-de-change*. The excessive tolerance shown to their operations has much contributed to produce the disasters that have occurred at the Bourse. 'Time bargains,' remarks a journal, with great justice, 'authorised and quoted in the 'Parquet,' have brought about all these catastrophes. The remedy is to interdict them altogether; and, in presence of the great number of shares which are about to be thrown on the market, for the lines of Lyons, Strasburg, Nantes, and St. Quentin, this prohibition can alone for the future prevent the renewal of the misfortune, which the jobbing on the Northern line has accumulated on the Bourse. If, for instance, money bargains had alone been permitted, should we have seen an *agent-de-change* embarrassed with 12,000 or 15,000 shares for the Northern line, and consequently obliged to succumb under so frightful a weight?' Such are the profound vices and culpable weaknesses that have originated the disorders and perils of the present state of things. These perils are frightful, and the consequences likely to arise from them more frightful still, if the wretchedness which winter brings with it be borne in mind. The troubles of Dinan and St. Malo, the fears manifested on the greater number of the corn-markets, the want of money already felt by every class of society, and, finally, the almost general suspension of works that must result from this state of things, announce to us a most difficult season to get through."

THE PRESS IN ITALY.—The "Augsburgh Gazette" says, in its correspondence from Palermo, that the censure is exercised with great severity upon the journals. The "Reveille du Commerce" had used the word "patriotism" in the sense of care for the general welfare. This expression was cut out. The editor, after having spoken of corn, the price of which is constantly falling, had asked why the price of bread was raised from 5 to 10 per cent.? This passage was rescinded. In another article the subject was the mineral wealth of Russia. It experienced a similar fate.

ALGERIA.—FURTHER INSURRECTION.—The "Albatros," from Algiers, has brought the confirmation of the fact of the tribes of the circle of Orleansville being in full insurrection. It was said at Algiers that the revolt had spread in the Dahra. A letter from Setif announces that the revolt is extending in the province of Constantina. A semi-official journal gives the following on the authority of its last accounts from Algiers:—"The subdivision of Orleansville, which has almost the extent of a province, and which is composed of two grand mountainous regions, separated by the valley of the Cheliff, is more than ever a prey to the incursions of Bou Maza. This daring partisan, at the head of three hundred horsemen, who follow him every where, changes from one bank of the Cheliff to the other, until a French column impedes his movements. He then flies off to some other defenceless point, and so on constantly. Recently he was seen to burn down the house and village of the Khalifa Laribi, extend his ravages to the walls of Mostaganem, besiege Tenez, threaten Milianah, and get up a revolt in the neighbourhood of that town, which movement was effectively checked by the capture of the leader by our Agha of the Beni Zong Zong. It is now announced that Bou Maza is blockading Orleansville, whilst Colonel St. Arnaud is in the vicinity of the Flitta, with General Bourjolly, and whilst the governor-general is in the mountains of the Ouarensis, near the Beni Ouraghs. The terror which Bou Maza spreads about appears to have directed particular attention to his proceedings, and it is at present stated that General Bedeau has set out from Medeah with a strong column, to take for the moment the superior direction of the operations of the Chelif, Milianah, and Orleansville."

AUSTRALIA.—The most important news from Launceston is the seemingly well-grounded report of an intention on the part of the Home Government to discontinue sending prisoners to the colony of Van Diemen's Land. Port Essington is to be the nucleus of the intended penal settlement—to have an extensive government—to be constituted a free port—and placed under the control of Captain Matthew Forster, if that gentleman declines the governorship of Van Diemen's Land on the advancement of Sir Eardley Wilmot to the governor-generalship of New South Wales.—*Adelaide Observer.*

The latest accounts from New Zealand, by way of Sydney, brought a report of another engagement, in which upwards of fifty of the soldiers had been killed, having been driven out of their position by the natives. Firing was heard by the Thistle as she was passing the Bay of Islands. The owner of the I Don't Know had been committed on a charge of high treason, for furnishing ammunition and warlike stores to the insurgent chief Heki and others.—*Adelaide Observer,* June 28.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday, Mr. Seaver in the chair, with a moderate attendance. Mr. M'Carthy, the embryo repeal representative of Cork, was introduced to the meeting by Mr. O'Connell; he entertained them with a manifesto of his political creed and of his staunch adherence thereto. The rent was 158*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

THE LATE DISASTROUS FIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following additional particulars of this melancholy affair are taken from the "Sydney Star" of the 1st of August. After publishing the despatches from Colonel Despard, the "Star" continues:—

The names of the killed and wounded of the non-commissioned officers as yet known are as follows:—

The 58th Regiment.—Killed: Sergeants Halliday, Morrow, and A. Wilson; Corporal William Stewart; Privates Davis, Claxton, Punchett, Goodrum, Fisher, Norton, Reynolds, Payne, Sutton, Doherty, Leech, Molloy, and Anderson. Two sergeants and 33 rank and file wounded.

The 99th Regiment.—Killed: Grenadiers Todd, Martin, Moran, J. Hill, Watson, Pope, Macgrath, Maher, Noble, Hughes, Eaton, Hicken, Mosely, Stocks, and Heath. Wounded: Crane, Dowse, Edmonds, Farren, R. Hughes, Spencer, Swan, M'Cormack, Thomas Marten, Bridges, Crawley, Mark, Comiers, Duncan, Flynn, and Murray. Ensign O'Reilly's wound is of a very serious nature, being in the elbow, and if amputation is avoided, the power of bending it is destroyed. Lieutenant Johnson had an excessively narrow escape; a ball struck the peak of his cap, the edge of which caused it to glance off; Major M'Pherson's wound is in a fleshy part of the thigh, and it is rather singular that Captain Grant had only a moment before he was shot struck off with his sword the head of a New Zealander. His death occurred just as he was entering the second palisade, and it is singular that before the action he had a presentiment that he would be shot.

Now let us come to the dreadful commentaries that are to be added to the colonel's despatch, which we take from an Auckland paper. The gallant leader of the brave grenadiers of the 58th regiment, Captain Grant, was killed, and afterwards roasted and eaten by the natives. Another of the wounded, one of the 99th regiment, who fell into the natives' hands, was actually roasted alive, his cries being distinctly heard in the camp. [This horrible story is not confirmed in the original account, and is entirely at variance with the humane character Heki has hitherto manifested.] Lieutenant Philpotts, of the Hazard, was killed in endeavouring to force the inner works of the pah, and scalped by the natives; his body was, however, obtained afterwards by Archdeacon Williams; an eye-glass and a small portion of his hair were the only relics that could be found of him. Lieutenant Beattie, who led the forlorn hope, had died of the wounds he had received. The chief Nopera, or Noble, of the Rarauwa tribe, who had joined the staunch ally of the British, Waka, had had his wife surprised and taken prisoner by some of Heki's party, and then most barbarously murdered by them, and her body cut in pieces.

By the 10th of the month, some guns and ammunition having been got from her Majesty's ship Hazard, then, and then only, it seems a hill was discovered which overlooked the fortress; and then, after so much blood had been spilt, so many barbarities and atrocities at which the life-blood curdles within us, was the cannon got to where it ought to have been before a shot was fired, and the pah taken. This we gain from a private letter, dated the 10th, which states,—"On Wednesday (the day before yesterday) we found a way of getting our large guns to the top of the hill, not far distant from the pah, and firing down upon them into the deep holes they had made in the ground to shelter themselves, a number of them were destroyed, and in the night, which was dark, they evacuated the place, and had gone away two hours before we knew of it, and they were then too far off to follow them in a country where there is nothing but continued wood and no roads." The account further adds, that four pieces of cannon had been taken, the contents, with some potatoes, of the pah, and that Heki's colours have been secured; and a postscript, dated the 14th, three days before the Velocity's sailing, announces the troops having returned to Waimate, the missionary station, where they were tolerably housed and comfortable.

The accounts given of Heki were, that his forces had been divided by a part proceeding to a pah 20 miles to the southward, and which being situate on a mountain was almost inaccessible, and was being fortified with every possible strength. This was to be his place of retreat, and rallying point for the disaffected natives, as well as the traitorous Europeans who are supposed to have joined his standard.

To this may be added a private communication, giving an account of the two pahs:—

"Waimate, July 16.

"We had the opportunity afforded us of observing how well skilled these savages are in the science of defence; their stronghold was a perfect warren—houses under ground, a triple row of stout fencing, strong enough to resist six-pound shots, two of which were found sticking in one of them, the space between the fences deeply trenched affording shelter to the defenders, and also the means of firing low and with correct aim. Another pah near this place was destroyed by the light companies of both regiments, accompanied by forty of the 96th and the friendly natives. No lives were lost on either side; a house fell into our hands, and an old woman, and abundance of potatoes."

The late accounts also give an account of the manner in which Heki received the wound that prevented his being present at the late battle. It seems that a few days previous to the arrival of the troops at Kororarika, Heki made a sudden attack on the tribe of the friendly chief Waka, in which he was completely vanquished—his general and some of his troops being killed, and he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner himself. It is gratifying to add that the previous account given of the remains of Captain Grant being burnt, is totally incorrect, as they were subsequently found, and unmutilated.

We may expect further intelligence of the state of the war by an early arrival, and we earnestly hope that the executive will by this time be convinced that the day for half measures has passed, and that a force commensurate with the claims and exigencies of the service must be forthwith raised and draughted into the unfortunate colony. Until an adequate number of troops, well equipped and duly appointed with the munitions of war, shall be brought in contact with the insurgents, there can be no hope of effectually quelling them. Our country can never endure the disgrace of being foiled by rebellious barbarians; the islanders must be reduced into submission, and with as little delay as the necessary arrangements will admit of. In this colony a force competent to assure to us a successful termination of the campaign might be raised in an exceedingly short time by a proclamation of indulgences; if all military convicts were forthwith pardoned and draughted into the regiments, and all prisoners enlisting be assured of a ticket-of-leave, all tickets-of-leave of a conditional pardon, and all others promised the governor's intercession for a free pardon, a numerous and effective battalion might be raised almost immediately, without the expense of one shilling of bounty money, and there are now many young gentlemen of good family who would gladly volunteer their services on receiving subordinate commissions in the colonial service.

The only hope we have at present is in the operations of the two friendly native chiefs Waka and Nopera. The seizure of the evacuated pah tells nothing in favour of the commander of the forces, but rather evinces the military skill of the islanders, who show a disposition to profit by experience, which it is most desirable that the British commander would imitate. But from him we expect nothing which would be creditable to a veteran soldier; his measures have shown

him to be ignorant of the common tactics of the field, deficient in every advantage which experience bestows, and wholly destitute of the military genius which might tend to supply the want of these qualifications.

It is said that Colonel Despard does not intend any immediate attack against Heki. The measures that have been taken in the colony are, that 280 of the 65th regiment are to proceed to New Zealand, for which purpose the detachments at Moreton Bay and Bathurst are called into head-quarters at Parramatta, whence, with a number of the military stationed there, they will be forwarded at the earliest opportunity, and a strong report prevails that his Excellency Sir Maurice O'Connell will accompany them for the purpose of taking command of the forces there. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, in command of the 99th regiment, at Sydney, issued an order on Monday for the officers to wear mourning from the 25th to the 16th of August, for their brave and gallant brother officer Lieutenant Beattie.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.

The Ariel, from Sarawak (says the "Singapore Free Press") brings the intelligence that the admiral and his fleet have left Borneo and gone to China or Manilla, leaving the Cruiser at Sarawak, which may be expected back shortly, with Captain Bethune, C.B., &c. During his stay on the coast of Borneo the admiral has been very active. After visiting Sarawak, on his arrival at Borneo from this, his excellency and fleet proceeded to Borneo Proper, where he anchored, and went up to the town with the steamers Pluto, Vixen, and Nemesis, and a body of marines. The surrender of the Pangeran Usof was demanded from the sultan on account of his having detained a British subject in slavery. The sultan said he had no power to compel his surrender, though he was ready to give every assistance. Usof refused to give himself up, and commenced making defensive preparations. The steamers took up positions, and the Vixen fired a shot over his dwelling-house, to which he replied by firing at her. The steamers then opened their fire, and in ten minutes his house was completely riddled, on which he and his followers made a precipitate retreat into the jungle, and the house was taken possession of. About twenty brass guns were seized, two of which were retained by the admiral to be sold for the benefit of two men who had been kept in slavery by Usof, and the rest were presented to the sultan. The populace then plundered the house in a very effectual manner. After the admiral's departure Usof, assisted by the Kadyans, or country people, made an attempt to re-establish himself in the capital, and seized upon a commanding position near the town; he was, however, met by the Panceran Badreddeen, who defeated him in an action, and a second time compelled him to flight. The victors followed up their advantage by pursuing him up the river, where they captured his whole establishment, wives, children, slaves, and treasure. Usof himself only escaping down the river with five or six followers. Orders were, however, sent by the sultan along the coast, warning the rajahs and people from giving him shelter; and when the fleet visited Borneo on its return, an expedition was being fitted out by the sultan to pursue him, so that his evil influence may be looked upon as at an end, and his days numbered.

The fleet from Borneo proceeded to Labuan, where the steamers wooded, and the admiral, with all his force, then went to Melluda Bay, where the large men-of-war anchored, and the brigs, steamers, and gunboats with the marines, ran up the bay. On the 18th the force anchored off Sheriff-Osman's river, and on the same afternoon twenty-four boats, containing in all 550 men, seamen and marines inclusive, under the command of Captain Talbot, proceeded to the mouth of the river, where they anchored for the night. The next morning they proceeded up the river, and came upon the pirates' position about nine o'clock. It was found to consist of three forts, of which two mounted eleven heavy ship's guns, and was, moreover, protected by a most formidable boom bound round with ships' cables; so that, altogether, the preparations and means of defence were of a most complete and deadly nature. After a short parley, which produced no result, the attack was commenced; but so perfect were the defences, and determined the opposition of the enemy, that it was fully fifty minutes before a passage could be forced through the boom. As soon as the pirates saw the boats coming through the opening they fled in all directions, but with heavy punishment. The forts and town were destroyed and the guns brought away, and an immense quantity of property of all sorts was burned. The loss on the side of the British force was — 6 killed and 15 wounded, two mortally. Mr. Gibbon, a midshipman of the Wolverine, a young officer of great promise, was the only officer killed. The loss of the enemy was very severe, many leading men being killed. It was reported, from a source worthy of credit, that Sheriff Osman had received a severe wound, which may, perhaps, rid the coast of a daring and too successful chief. Several sheriffs and pangerans from Salak and Llanoon were found among the slain; these latter pirates are said to have fought with great courage.

Amongst the spoil which was taken possession of was the bell of the Bremen vessel Wilhelm Ludwig, wrecked some years ago on the coast of Borneo, with the cables, boats, and furniture of more than one European vessel.

The fleet then sailed to Palambangan, where the Cruiser separated from the fleet, returning to Sarawak; while the admiral and his squadron, on the 26th ult., sailed for China or Manilla.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the admiral for the vigour of his proceedings on the coast of Borneo, which have struck terror into the hearts of the boldest pirates; and if the course be only persevered in of an expedition paying a visit to Borneo every now and then, inflicting chastisement where merited, we may hope to see piracy effectually crushed on that coast, and that fine island — brought into frequent communication with the rest of the world by means of the British settlements upon it, and the steamers which will, ere long, pay periodical visits to her shores — become as well known for peaceful qualities and her thousand now almost neglected sources of commerce, as she has heretofore been for her piratical and lawless denizens, the terror and scourge of the peaceful navigator.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.

A meeting of the electors and other inhabitants of Southwark, called by the Reform Association, was held at the Bridge House Tavern on Tuesday night, to consider the propriety of expressing an opinion on the present alarming state of the country. The large room of the hotel was crowded with respectable persons, who displayed the greatest enthusiasm. On the motion of Mr. E. Cooper, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P., was called to the chair by acclamation. The honourable baronet, on taking the chair, said he rejoiced at being able to attend that meeting. He had just returned from the continent, on his road to Cornwall, when he was informed that a meeting was to be held in this borough for the purpose of passing resolutions in favour of opening the ports for the free admission of food. As one of the representatives, he felt it his duty to be present, and to lend all the assistance in his power to that object. Some of them may remember that about a month ago he was present at a dinner in that room to celebrate the late victory. He then stated that the question of free trade, especially of free trade in food, was at the present moment of great and all-absorbing importance. That the harvest had been damaged by the weather — that the corn crops were extremely deficient in quality — that the potato crops in England, and especially in Ireland, were extensively injured — that a large portion of the potatoes were certainly rotten, and that well-founded apprehensions were entertained for the soundness of the remainder. He had told them that the consequences would be, that before the next harvest there would be a great increase in the price of food — that this would produce great distress amongst the labouring classes in this country, and perhaps famine amongst the wretched peasantry of Ireland. He had further told them that he could not contemplate the possibility of such events without great and serious alarm — that he trusted that his apprehensions were unfounded. But if they were, as he was afraid they were, but too well founded, we should soon have most painful experience of the injurious policy of our corn-laws. He alluded to a report that was in circulation that the ports were to be opened. He expressed his hope that that report was well founded, as it would be the only means of diminishing the impending evils. He had now to express his regret that those hopes had not been fulfilled, and that the ports had not been opened. You are aware that the corn crop has been deficient in many parts of Europe: the consequence has been, that corn bonded for importation into this country has been re-exported to countries of which the ports have been wisely opened to the free importation of food. By this delay we had not only lost food which was ready at hand, but we had lost much valuable time, which should have been employed in procuring food from America; and he was assured that, at this season of the year, the evil was almost without remedy. He need hardly add, that he cordially agreed in the object of the meeting. He declared himself, as they knew, a free trader, and expressed his firm belief that if the ports were once opened, they will never be permitted to be again shut. They all knew his sentiments; but it was for them, the inhabitants of this great and important borough, to express their sentiments in this alarming crisis, and set an example to the rest of the metropolitan boroughs. The hon. baronet concluded by calling upon Mr. Wilson to move the first resolution. Mr. Wm. Wilson then briefly proposed as a resolution, "That this meeting views with feelings of alarm the deficiency of the late harvest, and the very general failure of the potato crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and deems it to be the imperative duty of her Majesty's ministers immediately to open the ports for the free admission of every description of human food;" which, having been seconded by Mr. Lee Stevens, was put and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers. Mr. R. R. Moore spoke at considerable length upon the propriety of the resolution previously passed, and urging every inhabitant of the borough who possessed the means to obtain a vote in East Surrey. His address was listened to with the utmost attention, was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the meeting, and at its conclusion was most enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Russell then introduced the following resolution as a practical application of Mr. Moore's address:—"That this meeting has seen with much satisfaction the successful exertions of the League in increasing the number of free trade votes on the registers of Middlesex, South Lancashire, and other important counties; and this meeting therefore pledges itself to spare no effort to secure the return of the free trade representatives for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, by adding to the number of free trade qualifications, if possible, before the 31st of January next." Mr. Luke Embleton seconded the motion, individually pledging himself to carry out its recommendation. Mr. Wm. Wilson supported the resolution, and called attention to the establishing of a building society in the borough, for the purpose of extending the county franchise, which was put and carried with repeated cheers. Mr. E. Cooper moved, and Mr. Moore seconded, thanks to the chairman, which was responded to by three times three, and astounding cheers.

Forgery in Liverpool. — Placards have been posted on the walls, offering a reward of 100*l.* for such information as would lead to the apprehension of Mr. William Hope Lyon, late of Liverpool, cotton-broker, who stands charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretences. He is supposed to be travelling under the assumed name of Murray. The description states that he is from twenty-eight to thirty years of age, and that when last seen he was dressed in a black surtout, and had with him a six-barrelled pistol, and four boxes of caps to fit.

Suspension Bridges. — Mr. Dredge has just completed two bridges in Ireland — one across the river Bann, county Down, the other over the Blackwater, county Tyrone. This last is for the Earl of Caledon, and is the second built across the same river, which Mr. Dredge has built for his lordship within the last year, and the fourth he has erected within the last four months. Two of them are county bridges, and all of them are calculated to contain a heavier load than can possibly come upon them.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The directors of the Midlands have determined on issuing day-tickets with the commencement of the new year.

A station of some magnitude is, we understand, about to be erected by the Eastern Counties Company, at Stratford.

The "Oxford Chronicle" says: "We hear very numerous complaints of the detention, on the Great Western, of goods destined for Oxford, to the manifest injury of the trade of the place; and we trust this notice will have the effect of causing inquiry in the proper quarter."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ludlow, last week, it was resolved that the most eligible site for a central station would be the south-eastern side of the town, and a committee was appointed to communicate with the directors of the Great Western, they being the projectors of the proposed line through Ludlow to Porthmadoc for Ireland.

Upwards of thirteen thousand pounds was paid last week to quarrymen and railway labourers in connection with the Chester and Holyhead line at Bangor. The works from Chester to the banks of the Menai Straits are progressing rapidly, and the portion of the line from the Menai Straits to the harbour of Holyhead is about to be put under contract.

Liability of Railway Share Applicants.—The present gloomy state of the railway market, and the suspicion and distrust which, from recent exposures, justly attend even the most respectably supported of the recent projects, are in themselves a sufficient excuse for applicants refusing to pay the deposits on allotments in the new projects applied for under a different state of things, and, at the time of application, with a *bona fide* intention of taking up the shares. But it appears that some of the companies are resolved to try a new scheme in order to obtain the money of applicants; and, as a specimen of this scheme, we subjoin the following circular, which, we think, does not require a single word of comment:—"Direct London, Portsmouth, and Chichester, and Direct Portsmouth and Chatham Railway Company, 1a. Adelphi Terrace, Strand. Sir,—Your application for shares in the above company having been submitted to the committee, they allotted to you the number mentioned in the letter of allotment, dated the 11th inst., which I forwarded to you, and it not appearing from the bankers' returns that you have paid the deposit required of you thereon, I am directed to inform you that you are held responsible for the amount of deposit you undertook to pay, and to request you, on or before the 28th inst., to pay the same into one of the bankers of the company. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. C. Sommers, secretary."

Edinburgh and Northern Railway.—Operations have been commenced at several places along the line, between Dundee and Burntisland. A great influx of labourers is expected to take place immediately, and an additional force to be appointed.

Aberdeen Railway.—We are glad to learn that our townsmen, Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie, have been successful contractors for the bridge across the Dee at Polmuir, for the Aberdeen Railway, and for the great viaduct entering the city. They commence operations immediately, and their reputation as contractors is a guarantee to the company for the speedy and faithful completion of the work. The amount of the contract price is understood to be considerably under the engineer's estimate.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

Belfast and Enniskillen Company.—The promoters of this project have abandoned it for the present, in consequence of the nonpayment of the deposits. The promoters have acted very honourably in returning the full amount of the deposit-money they did receive.

Dublin and Belfast Junction (Navan Branch).—Peter Eckersly and R. D. Kane, Esqrs., assisted by Mr. Bunting, resident engineer, commenced on Monday last an inspection of the Navan Branch of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, for the purpose of making arrangements with the proprietors and occupiers for the purchase of the land required for the line. This arduous duty occupied three entire days, during which they walked over the whole line, 23 miles in length, from Drogheda to Navan. They were received in the most cordial spirit by the proprietors and occupiers, and succeeded in effecting amicable arrangements with several of them.

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.—This line is to be commenced immediately, and it affords us much pleasure to learn that the contract for the first six miles (from Kilkenny to Bennett's Bridge) has been given to our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph Wright, of Rose Inn Street, whose tender was considerably lower than that of any other person dealing for the contract. It is pleasing to observe not only that we have citizens amongst us of spirit and enterprise, but that the first benefits of the undertaking will be reaped by natives of Kilkenny.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Adjudication of the Paris and Strasbourg and Tours and Nantes Railways.—Tuesday being the day fixed for the adjudication of the concessions of both these lines, a great attendance took place at the minister's (of public works) office. The time fixed was two o'clock. At half-past two o'clock the minister proceeded to open the proceedings. The only company which deposited the necessary papers for the Paris to Strasbourg line was that represented by the Duke de Galliera, General Cubieres, M. Blacque-Belair, and M. H. Pellapra. For the Tours to Nantes line there were first the company represented by MM. Dailly, Lippmann, Mauret, Degenete, Fauchet, Marin, Jourdan, Caillard, and Dailly, jun., maitres de poste; and next, that represented by MM. Mackenzie, Drouillard, O'Neill, Dufeu, Lacroix, Leroy, and Surville. The minister having read the articles of the law authorising the adjudication, proceeded to open the submissions for the Paris and Nantes.

Tours and Nantes. — The maximum being 35 years, Mackenzie and Co. proposed a reduction of 350 days, or bidding for 34 years 15 days. The company represented by the postmasters bid for 35 years, and Mackenzie and Co. were declared successful bidders.

Paris and Strasbourg. — Only one company, that already named, and represented by General Cubieres, proposed a reduction of 1 year 79 days on the time — 45 years fixed by law — and that being under the minister's maximum they were declared successful bidders.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Notices that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, on behalf of the undermentioned schemes, appeared in the "Gazette" of Monday night:

Norfolk Railway — Thetford and Newmarket branch.
Saines and Henley.
Leeds and Bradford (amendment).
Swansea and Loughor.
Wilts and Gloucester Junction.
Grand Junction Extension.
Shropshire Union Railway and Canal — Shrewsbury to Stafford (Canal line).
Eastern Counties, Barking, and Thames Junction Railway, and Coal and Country Dock.
Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company (Newtown to Crewe).
Louth and Gainsborough Direct.
Midland Railway — Erewash Valley branches.
Nottingham and Erewash Valley.
London and Blackwall — Extension branches.
South Midland branches.
East Dereham and Norwich.
Harwich and Eastern Counties Junction.
North of Norfolk.
Great Kent Atmospheric.
Oxford and West Drayton (Great Western Junction).
Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal (Oldham, &c., branches).
Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal (Cooper-bridge branch and Huddersfield Diversion).
Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction.
Manchester (or Ardwick) and Saddleworth, with branches.
Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halsted.
Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company—Shrewsbury and Stafford.
West Brompton and Shrewsbury, and branches.
Poole and Great Canford (Southampton and Dorchester junction).
Cornwall Railways.
North Staffordshire Railways—Liverpool Extension.
North Staffordshire Railway—Main Line through the Pottery District.
North Staffordshire Railway—Churnet Valley Line.
London and South-Western — Wootton, Sutton, Bingham, and Yeovil branches.
Bristol and English Channels Connexion.
Welsh Midland Southwestern from Carmarthen to Cardigan.
London and York (Great Northern) Railway — Stamford and Spalding Branch.
Rugby and Huntingdon Junction.
London and York (Great Northern) Railway — Wakefield and Leeds Branch.
Welsh Midland Extension Railway — Kidderminster to Birmingham.
Welsh Midland Extension Railway — Leominster to Stourport and Kidderminster.
Shrewsbury and Herefordshire.
Leicester and Bedford.
Gloucester and Hereford Canal and Worcester Railway (in connection with the Welsh Midland).
Radnorshire, Aberystwith, and Welsh Midland Junction.
Welsh Midland.
Brecon and Merthyr Junction (in connection with the Welsh Midland).
Avon and Severn Valley Railway.
London and Croydon (amendment).
Leeds and Bradford (amendment).
Shropshire Mineral Railway.
Eastern Union — Norwich Extension.
St. Albans, Hatfield, and Hertford Junction.
Truro and St. Agnes.
Manchester and Hyde.
Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Dewsbury, Direct and Atmospheric.
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's (amendment).
Leeds and Bradford Extension.
Midland Railway Extensions — Swinton to Lincoln.
London and York (notice to re-introduce the bill).
Boston, Grantham, Leicester, and Midland Counties Junction.
Wisbech and Fletton.
Whitby, Pickering, Thirsk, and Great North of England Junction.
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction (amendment).
Norfolk Railway Extensions.
Nottingham and Gainsborough.
Syston and Peterborough — branch to Rugby.
East Lincolnshire.
Great North of England Railway (purchase).
Midland and Leeds and Bradford Railways.
Lancaster and Carlisle — Orton and Newcastle-on-Tyne branch.
Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham.
Great Bolton and Garston (Lancashire).
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction.
Bristol and South Wales Junction.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire Junction.
Leeds, Fleetwood, and Liverpool.

Notices that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, on behalf of the under-mentioned schemes, appeared in the "Gazette" of Tuesday night:—

Tean and Dove Valley, and Eastern and Western Junction.
Dorking and Brighton and branches.
Huddersfield and Liverpool Direct.
Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction.
Ulverstone, Furness, and Lancaster and Carlisle.
Eastern Union (authorising purchasers).
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester; Worsborough, Chapeltown, Dukenfield, and Glossop branches.
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester—Whaleybridge, and Hayfield branches.
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester—Peak Forest and Macclesfield Canal purchases.
Eastern Counties Junction and Southend.
Chelmsford and Bury.
Eastern Counties branches.
Huddersfield and Manchester Railways and Canal (Bradford Branch).
Midland Union, Burton-upon-Trent, Ashby de la Zouche, and Leicester (with a diverging line to the Trent Valley Railway at Atherstone).
Hull and Selby (power to sell or lease).
Leicester and Birmingham, with a branch to Coventry, and other branches.
Fletton and Skirbeck.
Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham (Leicester by Stamford to Boston and Wisbech).
Harwich and Colchester.
Birmingham and Worcester Direct, with a branch to Redditch.
Liverpool and Preston, and Manchester and Southport Junction.
Shropshire Union Railway and Canal (Worcester and Shrewsbury).
Erewash Valley Railway branches.
Direct Birmingham and Leicester.
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway; Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway; Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway; Grimsby Docks; Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal (Amalgamation).
Furness Railway Extension.
York and Carlisle.
Lowestoft and Beccles Railway and Drainage.
Chester and Manchester Direct.
Great Western and Uxbridge.
Huddersfield and East and West Coasts Direct.
Preston and Wyre Railway Harbour and Dock Company.
Manchester and Birmingham branches.
Newcastle and Darlington Junction — Branches and Dock.
London, Newbury, and Bath Direct.
London and South Western (amendment).
Newmarket and Chesterfield.
Gainsborough, Epworth and Leeds, Wakefield and Pontefract Junction.
Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough Union.
London, Newbury, and Bath Direct — branch to Frimley.
Manchester and Lincoln Union Railway and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal Company.
East and West Yorkshire Junction — Harrogate, Knaresborough, and York.
London and South Western Branches.
Malton and Helmsley.
Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole — Methley, Askern, Moss, and Oakenshaw branches.
Oxford, Southampton, Gosport, and Portsmouth.
Manchester and Ribden Bridge, and Keighley, and Leeds and Carlisle Junction.
Newcastle and Carlisle Railways Extension and branches.
Branch Railway from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway to Allenheads.
Manchester and Leeds Extension.
Preston and Wyre Extension, and Darwen Junction.
Direct Lincoln, East Retford, and Sheffield Junction.
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds — branch to Sudbury.
Shrewsbury and Llanwddyn.
Shrewsbury and Portdynllaen.
Portdynllaen and Bangor (amendment).
Eastern Union, Cambridge, and Ely Extension.
Eastern Union and Harwich.
Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire.
Manchester, Huddersfield, and Great Grimsby Direct.
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.
Llynvi Valley and South Wales Junction.
Whitehaven and Furness Junction branches.
Great Welsh Central Railway.
Bedford and Normanton, with branches.
Staffordshire Potteries and Liverpool and Manchester Direct.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

A public meeting, convened by the London General Association of all Trades for the Early Closing of Shops, was held on Tuesday evening in the theatre of the Western Institution, Leicester Square, in furtherance of the objects of the association. General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., took the chair; and having explained the objects for which the meeting was called, and expressed his full concurrence in them, observed that within the last half century a great impulse had been given to the trade and commerce of this country, and immense advantages over rival nations had been obtained. It was a question, however, whether that impulse had not in some cases been carried to extremes, and whether our zeal in the pursuit of wealth had not deprived a large portion of the population of those benefits and comforts which the like classes in other countries enjoyed. In the manufacturing districts exertions had been made to limit the hours of labour by means of the ten hours' bill. Many arguments had been urged against such interference, as between master and workmen, for restricting the hours of labour in factories. It was said, if you want that the master shall employ his workmen only ten hours a day, instead of fourteen or fifteen, the amount of wages must be reduced, as a smaller quantity of goods would necessarily be produced. This objection, however, did not apply in the present case; for whether the shops in this metropolis and other great cities were kept open ten or sixteen hours a day, the public would require the same quantity of goods. The demand depended not upon the number of hours during which the purchases could be made, but of the means of the public to purchase. No interest would be interfered with or compromised by the reform now proposed, while it would conduce to the comforts and the physical and moral improvement of the assistants in the greatest degree were it conceded. To be successful, however, the movement must be carried on, not in opposition to, but in conjunction with, the shopkeepers; and he would recommend that employers should be invited either to co-operate with the committee of the assistants, or to form independent committees of themselves, for the purpose of carrying out the object in view. Another association — the Drapers' Society — has shown great energy and much good judgment in carrying out the object of limiting the hours of labour as far as drapers' assistants were concerned; but he hoped to see them unite with their brother assistants of other trades in carrying out the common object. He was glad to see that, at a recent meeting of the Drapers' Society, Lord Robert Grosvenor had presided; and he would advise the general association to send a deputation to that nobleman, inviting him to co-operate with them, as well as with the drapers, in their endeavours to limit the hours of attendance in shops. His hon. friend, Mr. Williams, the member for Coventry, had promised to attend, if possible, and move one of the resolutions. He regretted he was not present, but he would probably be present before the termination of the meeting. Mr. Lee moved a resolution, declaring the uselessness of the practice of late shopping, deprecating the physical and moral injury it entails on an industrious and deserving class of the community, and expressing the sympathy of the meeting with the efforts of this and other kindred societies to remedy the evil, which was agreed to; as was another, in favour of appealing to the public, by means of widely-circulated statements and addresses, against the habit of late hour shopping, and pledging the meeting to co-operate with the association, and to assist, by pecuniary contributions and otherwise, in procuring the contemplated relief. The meeting then broke up.

A Court-martial was held at Chatham on Friday, for the trial of John Frazer for various acts of insubordination, and among the charges against him was one of having made use of disgraceful language towards her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." Witnesses were examined to substantiate the charges, but the decision of the court will not be promulgated till confirmed by the Horse Guards.

MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES AND FRIENDS, AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, YORK STREET, OPPOSITE QUEEN SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

A tea festival took place on the evening of the 25th instant, at the above hall, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion, with flags, banners, insignia, &c., at which upwards of two hundred persons sat down (after grace being sung), and partook of tea; every thing necessary having been abundantly provided by, and attended to, by the female committee of the association. Miss Frisby played some lively national airs on the piano during tea.

At half past seven o'clock, a public meeting was held, and presided over by Mr. Bowler in the absence of brother Booth through illness. The platform had an imposing effect, as the male and female members wore the sashes and rosettes of their respective orders. The body of the hall, boxes, &c., was crowded by respectably dressed persons from all parts of the metropolis.

The meeting commenced with the temperance anthem, the concluding verse of which is,

Wide may our system spread,
Till it adorn the head
Of our own Queen.
'Till all who own her reign,
O'er land, or sea, or main,
Shall totally abstain,
Hail blessed scene!

The chairman apologised for the absence of his friend Mr. Booth, and wished an abler speaker had been appointed in his stead; but what he was deficient of in words, he trusted would be made up by

FAMILY GROUP AT THE TEA FESTIVAL.

his warmth of heart in the good cause of Temperance, and its offspring Rechabitism. It was founded upon obedience, the particulars of which might be found in the thirty-fifth chapter of the book of the prophet Jeremiah; which, if all were to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, would, if followed, prove a moral blessing. The object of the society was to afford relief in sickness and aid in death to the relatives of the deceased. He begged it to be perfectly understood by the meeting, that a Rechabite must be a teetotaller; hence it was a benefit association, whose basis was total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and temperance in all things; and he hoped the drunkard and moderate drinker would become total abstainers, and teetotallers Rechabites.

Mr. Heritage observed that he was delighted with the splendid scene before him, and the spirit of harmony that seemed evinced throughout the meeting; and as Rechabitism was to form a prominent feature, he would beg leave to state that he became one upon the change from the old to the new system, by which the association was permanently established, and regularly enrolled. An opinion prevailed through three counties he had lately been in, that it was a secret society. Now he wished it to be fully understood that there was no secret in the matter; all that was necessary to become a Rechabite was the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; therefore, he hoped many would come forward and help them to carry out their moral improvement. He would ask where a better panacea for intemperance could be found; and would show by one anecdote, to what lengths the lovers of the old drinking customs would go. In Hampshire there once stood a church, but the hand of time had destroyed it; the parishioners met and determined to build a new one; a question arose what was to be done with the old materials; it was settled that they should be sold, and the proceeds applied from time to time for refreshment at their parochial meetings: thus these worthies swallowed a church. He then drew a lamentable picture of intemperance in his own family, as a warning to those who were pursuing the same career; and again invited those to sign the pledge who had not adopted the principle.

Mr. Kilpatrick observed that he was the first to propose the meeting of Rechabites in the Temperance Hall they were then assembled in. If anything was calculated to do good to the society, it was such meetings as the present; and, as chief ruler of the tent, he felt proud at the advancement of the association, and the elevation of character which constant sobriety conferred upon its members. He had, whilst following the haunts of dissipation in former days, been connected with various societies, whose every important measure was sealed by the agency of gin: he had long left them in utter disgust, and now found that reason, guided by strict sobriety, was the only way to carry out any measure, however arduous." He would ask, was there a teetotaller that did not feel grateful that he was a sober man, a good husband, a good father, and a good neighbour? Still he, in unison with his fellow-labourers in the broad field of teetotalism, must lament the extent and enormity of drunkenness that still existed; and he therefore most affectionately invited all in the meeting who had not so done, to come forward and sign the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as the only means for the prevention of drunkenness; and would advise those who had so done, to become Rechabites.

Mr. Underwood observed that he felt delighted at the aspect of the orderly, attentive, and numerous assembly. It argued most forcibly that the noble exertion of the true philanthropist was making rapid strides towards the most glorious revolution ever formed by man. The change from darkness to light—from old intemperate habits to the total abolition of the cause—the banishment of alcoholic drinks—by which simple remedy, whoever would fairly try for himself, would find that their mental and physical energies were in the same state that a good God pre-ordained them, that they might lead a godly, righteous, and sober life, to the praise and glory of his holy name. The rising generation, and children yet unborn, would have cause to bless the humble endeavours of humble men, that wrought the temperance reformation—that drove an enemy potent and deadly from the world, that had wrought more carnage than the battle-field—that had caused more mental destruction, and immoral mischief, than the imagination could conceive, in our temporal estate; and it had paved the way for horrid retrospection, and hurried millions to the drunkard's grave. Happy was the change in every home where alcoholic drinks were banished; and it now behoved all professing Christians so to do, that an universal protest against sin should go forth throughout the land, by those who loved the gospel; that Protestantism may shine by its own pure light, the bright and hallowed light of spiritual Christianity; by which all sect and party must kneel to Christ alone, as the only head of the Christian church, open to all believers to the end of time. The "Pictorial Times" had espoused the great and moral temperance movement; and the meeting in the Temperance Hall would appear as two beautiful engravings in that widely-circulated weekly journal, which no doubt would reach the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and inform her Majesty and the court that the temperance reformation army, which numbered millions strong, was still adding to its mighty number the sons and daughters of peace, whose anxious wish was to have their Queen to head them.

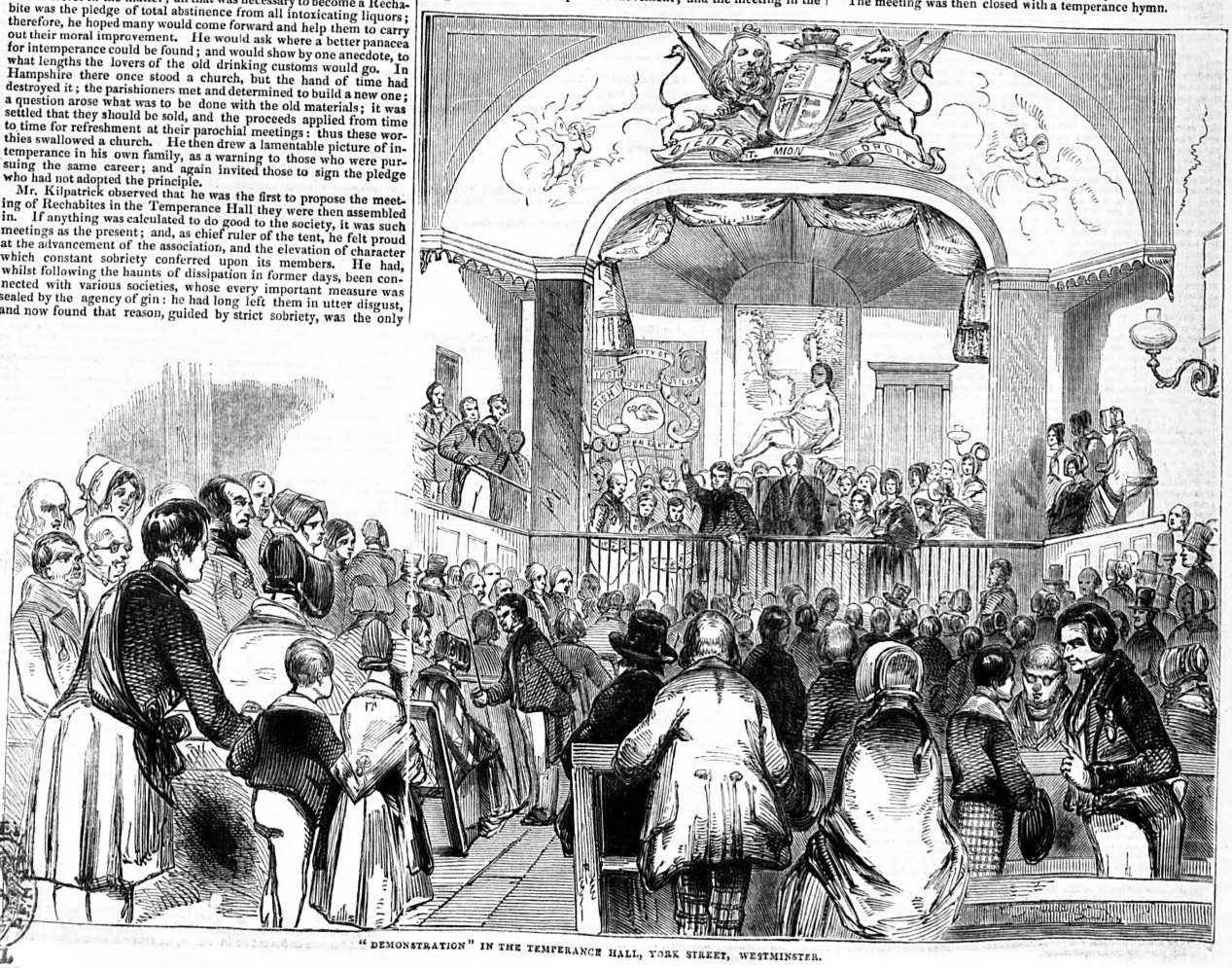
Mr. T. A. Smith said, that if rational beings would cease to use intoxicating stimulants, drunkenness must cease as a natural consequence. The ministers of the holy Gospel taught that drunkenness was a crime. The legislature licensed men to vend intoxicating liquors, and the magistrates fined and imprisoned all those who were brought before them in a state of intoxication; and yet all partook, more or less, of that *bane* which the judges of the land had declared to be the direct or indirect *cause* of four-fifths of the crime brought before them. The teetotaller alone did the duty of the good Samaritan, and invited the fallen child of inebriety to come out from his misery and degradation, and to join the band which must bind up his wounds, and restore him to a moral and healthy condition. Mr. Smith also stated that one half of the children born in the metropolis died before five years of age, from the intemperance and gin-drinking habits of their mothers, and forty-two per cent. upon the general average.

The children then sung a Rechabite hymn.

Mr. Curry did not mean to say much, as his brother Smith had ably done his duty; but it did his heart good to hear the dear young children singing their hymn, and reminded him of the words of our blessed Lord, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not;" and so he would now say to parents, suffer your little children to come unto us, and we will do them good. Mr. Curry then entered into an account of the benefits of Rechabitism, and concluded that he wished all to live long and die happy.

Mr. Easterbrook concluded the evening in a neat, brotherly, and Christian appeal to all who wished to do good in their day and generation; and as the best method for so doing advised, as did his preceding brothers, all to sign the pledge and keep it.

The meeting was then closed with a temperance hymn.



"DEMONSTRATION" IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL, YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER.

NEWSPAPER PICTORIAL TIMES

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED
BY
ENGRAVINGS DESIGNED BY EXISTING AUTHORITIES.*

The Bible is the most ill-used book in the world, not merely by the violations of its holy, life-giving precepts, but by the false glosses of painters in the perversion and misrepresentation of its sacred histories. While all other books have been accurately illustrated or embellished, "the book of books," the word of God, continues, to this hour, to be pre-eminent for the falsehood of its illustrations. We are therefore induced to put in execution a purpose suggested by the work whose title stands at the head of this notice, of making a proper distinction between things antique and modern, sacred and profane, true and fanciful, in the hope that painters of truth may be thereby urged to a more literal interpretation of their historical authorities.

Congruity and suitableness in the composition of historic pictures are undeniable evidences of a judicious master. What more noble occupation of the pencil can be conceived, than its entire devotion to truth, and that while it aims to please the eye, it shall also seek to pierce the heart and captivate the judgment. He, therefore, is only to be esteemed a great master, who not only gives every thing its proper drawing and just colours, but also its due expression, pure and uncorrupted. The mighty masters of antiquity, who attained

DAVID BRINGING THE ARK TO JERUSALEM.

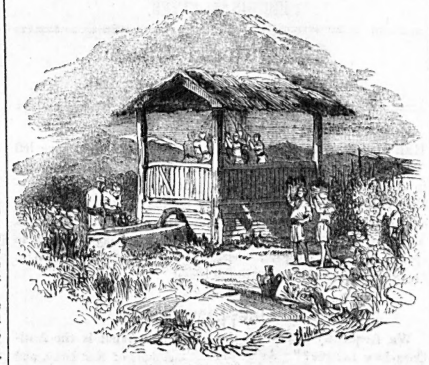
DAVID'S CHARGE.

much of that perfection, seldom blended things promiscuously and without distinction — the people of the east with the manners of the west — the architecture of the south with the sterile regions of the north, in a clumsy, ignorant, chaotic manner; and they were great in proportion as they avoided such absurdities. It is therefore necessary that artists should nicely consider what they intend to represent, that they may not fail in giving the true meaning to the real circumstances of the thing to be pourtrayed. How can the truth of a thing be known unless it be represented with the clearness of literal explanation? Has an artist a mind to borrow any materials for the furniture and apparel of his picture, let him seriously examine the story he designs to handle, whether it be Egyptian, Persian, Jewish, Greek, Roman, &c. Will he represent one of the haughty Pharaohs, let him consult the sculptured tablets of Abydos. Will he exhibit Darius and his princely host at Marathon, let him seek their accoutrements and attire in the military bas-reliefs of Persepolis. Will he bring Demosthenes on the stage, let him learn the proper circumstances of the Athenians in the works of their own hands accessible as they are to every one, in the classic galleries of the British Museum. Will he resuscitate the valiant Scipio, let him at least oblige the hero with a Roman dress, and his attendants with suitable accessories. By this means, each personage will have his true character, and the time in which he lived, and the place in which he dwelt, will be given with fidelity. But would the painter choose, on the other hand, to exhibit scenes of Dutch life, or English and French stories, let him beware of filching materials from Persia, Greece, Italy, or his own country for the purpose. Each country must furnish proper examples for its own adequate illustration; plants, manner of living, pastimes, costumes, ceremonies, &c.; all these particulars must be attentively considered: from which it follows, that a larger acquaintance with "travelled histories" will be necessary; for as a professor of law must draw his knowledge from the marrow of the Roman, German, and other writers of jurisprudence; a minister of religion from the scriptures and the experiences of his flock; and a philosopher from the inductions of faithful observers; so a painter ought to be skilled in the entire history of those subjects which he makes his principal study, whether the same be ancient or modern, exact or imaginative. A great fund of knowledge is indispensable; and if a painter would be universal he should almost know every thing.

Painting was so highly esteemed by the ancient Romans, that none but noblemen were permitted to practise it; and the reason which led them to make the restriction is found in the belief they entertained, that none but cultivated spirits have an elevated feeling for the arts. And they were right. They studied as well as drew; they fixed their perceptions on great and sublime things; they availed themselves of the knowledge of what the great Roman world placed at their disposal; and they became not only ideal but true — and forcible, instructive, and immortal, because true. Of their paintings we know but little save by description; but their sculptures are as familiar to us as household words. What works do we see in our own country which may at all compare with them? How are the real beauties and profitable uses of painting sunk, obscured, or slighted, since our national histories are neglected in favour of outlandish legends, and our sacred records travestied, degraded to the level of common English life, or corrupted to suit the impostures of the papal superstition.

But what are the two arts — noble and ignoble — pure and corrupted — true and false? Let us see how much they differ both in objects and execution. The noble, pure, and true practice is unlimited; it can pourtray the events of history, point the lessons of a fable, or adorn the moral and spiritual imaginations of an emblem. With the former it deals truthfully, yet after an excellent manner, telling its tale to advantage, but never putting a Persian into a slashed doublet. With the latter, the point of fancy being conceded, it strives to emulate the poet's numbers, and speak to the world in the same strain though in another language. The modern, corrupt, false, and fashionable style — the routine, mill-horse, money-getting method is limited within narrow bounds, and is of small power. Like charity, it begins at home; and like that ill-treated virtue, it is too often imprisoned there. Its sympathies are not large because its knowledge is small. It paints every thing in its own colours, and dresses all men in its own garments. Nevertheless, some of its productions are very pretty — fair though false — and they may be esteemed as the playthings of a schoolboy era of arts. They sometimes sell, and the producers of them may, in some sort, rank as tradesmen.

By these remarks it will be perceived, that in our opinion it is from apprehension, knowledge, and judgment, the lustre and dignity of the genuine art of design proceeds; and that, contrariwise, it is ignorance, negligence, and self-will, which debases it. In this belief the ancients not improperly placed Minerva by the one, and Midas by the other: intimating by the former, skill, carefulness, and a heavenly talent; and by the latter, imprudence, blind zeal, worldly defects, and hindrances.



ORIENTAL WINE-PRESS.

The Religious Tract Society, adopting these principles, and animated by a desire to rescue the scriptures from the corruptions and abuses to which they have been subjected by the practitioners of uninformed or prejudiced art, have nobly ventured on the work of pictorial reformation; and, assisted by Mr. Stephen Sly, have, in the book before us, produced a work of bible illustration, which will go far to accomplish the purpose of its committee.

In the engravings, of which we have subjoined specimens, the reader has set before him scenes which cannot fail to be interesting to the mind of the christian. They are accompanied by brief descriptive accounts derived from scripture, of the events which they represent, and a short "improvement" of the subjects.

The following extracts will show the historic value of the illustrations, and the pious uses of the text.

DAVID BRINGING THE ARK TO JERUSALEM.

The return of the ark to Jerusalem in fulfilment of the holy design of David, was a memorable event in the annals of the Hebrews, and great were their rejoicings. Nothing was omitted by which the occasion could receive the highest honour. Before the sacred symbol of the Divine Ruler, David laid aside his robes of royalty, and assumed the garb of the Levites. With them he mingled, and as they sang and played the triumphant song, which he had composed for the occasion, he swept the chords of his celebrated harp, and danced to its harmonious notes.

In paintings of this great event, David is usually attired in the costume of a Roman general, having a starry crown on his head, and a modern harp in his arms, to the music of which he dances in an irreverent manner; while behind him, and immediately in front of the ark, a rabblement of musicians are made to follow his example. That this is fallacious is proved by the sacred narrative, and by the piety which no doubt must have pervaded the breasts of the monarch and his people on this glad occasion. The bringing of the ark to Zion was an event calculated to take the hearts of the Hebrews captive. Their reconciled father, their divine leader, was once more, by this symbol of his presence, visibly in the midst of them; and although they may have rejoiced with all their might, yet surely it was not after the manner of Idolatrous and licentious bacchanals. Rather it was in the spirit of the sons of Korah, when they sang of Jehovah's favour to the land, and their deliverance from the fierceness of his anger; it was deep, heartfelt devotion. Under this impression, the artist has represented this scene as one of a devotional character. The engraving exhibits David in the act of performing a sacred "dance," or a devotional recitation, before the altar; while, behind, the ark is borne in triumph to its "rest." The authorities have been chiefly derived from the monuments of Egypt and India, taking only those points which coincide with the scripture narrative, and using them in the strictest subordination to the spirit of the text.

The ark was placed in a tabernacle which David had, in his zeal, prepared for that purpose. Its solemn removal, and its dignified repose, were well calculated to make an impression upon the multitude, and to animate their zeal for the Lord of Hosts. Such dispositions the monarch wished to perpetuate, and for that end he regulated the service of the priests and Levites. This he did especially by animating and instructing psalms, which he and others were inspired to compose for that hallowed purpose. These compositions have been preserved to our own day in the book of Psalms, and very precious have they proved to mankind throughout successive ages. They have comforted the mourner, imparted hope to the despairing, healed the broken-hearted, raised the spirits of the drooping ones, supplied the grateful with themes of praise, exalted Jehovah in sight of mankind, convicted the guilty, and pointed the sinner to a Saviour. In truth, they may be considered as a treasure-house, in which are deposited the richest blessings for the use of mankind; their sentiments are those breathed by the inspiration of God, and they should be prized above gold and silver.

DAVID'S CHARGE.

David, who had long filled the throne of Israel, finding that he was on the borders of the grave, appointed his successor in the person of his son Solomon. This was known to Adonijah, his eldest surviving son, who, notwithstanding, took measures to obtain the throne for himself. But he was unsuccessful. Hearing of his rebellion, David caused Solomon to be publicly crowned, and the voice of the people being generally in his favour, Adonijah dropped his ambitious designs, and sank into retirement.

Shortly after this, the aged monarch called a general assembly of the nation, to ratify the coronation of Solomon, and to make a public declaration of his views and designs. Standing up on his feet, he addressed the assembly at considerable length. He pointed out how the sceptre had been assigned to Judah; and in the tribe of Judah, to the family of Jesse; and of the sons of Jesse, to himself; and of his own children, to Solomon.

David's charge was not confined to the ratification of the coronation of Solomon. His heart had long been inflamed with pious zeal for the honour of God, and he had long meditated the erection of a temple, on the fair site of the hill of Zion, where his people might assemble, and unite in prayer and praise to his holy name.

This resolve of David was not forgotten in his old age. Neither prosperity nor adversity abated his zeal, and hence this object formed a conspicuous feature in his charge. After explaining the reason why he had been prevented from carrying his design into effect — because he had been engaged in war — he exhorted Solomon and the nation to erect the temple, according to the model which he had himself supplied, and to contribute liberally towards it, in addition to the stores and materials which he had, in the course of his reign, been enabled to provide.

In the course of his address to Solomon, the aged monarch gave him the pattern of the temple, and an account of the gold and silver which he had collected for the hallowed work. But, great as this amount was, it was not sufficient for the magnificent temple he contemplated, and hence he exhorted the assembly to assist in the undertaking. His discourse was so animated, that his people responded to his exhortations by making the most liberal contributions on the spot towards its erection. Their zeal was so great, that, in contemplation of it, David uttered the noble and devout thanksgiving to Jehovah, which is found in the 29th chapter of the 1st book of Chronicles.

The monarch then paused, and called upon all to unite with him in a solemn act of worship; after which Solomon was again anointed king, in the presence and with the sanction of the assembly, by Zadok, and David resigned the regal authority to him.

It is to this interesting occasion that the engraving has reference. In the design, the artist has endeavoured to represent the aged monarch in the regal costume of that period, and his attendants in the observance of the ceremonial proper to the king's presence. The sovereign stands — "Then David stood up;" and his son and the great officers sit, in token of reverend submission to the sacred authority of the Lord's anointed. David wears upon his head a state cap, and is clothed in a double-sashed tunic, bordered on the edges. The assembly are attired in appropriate costumes, but all of them of a light and airy character, and the dresses of the head are calculated to protect both the head and neck from heat, and at the same time to distinguish the respective rank of the individuals. The authority upon which the artist has chiefly rested is a

* Published by the Religious Tract Society. Division I. 25 plates. 7s.

seal discovered at Antioch, and which is probably of the age in which David lived.

The assembly consisted of the princes of Israel; the princes of the tribes; the captains of the companies in immediate attendance upon the monarch; the captains over the thousands, and captains over the hundreds; the stewards over all the substance and possession, or cattle of the king; the sons of the monarch; and the officers or secretaries, with all the mighty and valiant men in Jerusalem. These various ranks are depicted in the engraving, and the observer will scarcely fail to distinguish the one from the other. They are, indeed, placed therein according to their priority of rank, the royal personages and great officers of state being nearest the monarch, and so on down to the meanest in the assembly.

The zeal of David and his people, as recorded in this interesting portion of Holy Writ, is well calculated to quicken that of the Christian reader in his endeavours to promote the glory of God in the world. Who can, in truth, read of the lively zest of the monarch of Israel, and not feel his heart warmed with the same holy principle?

The vignette of the wine-press is taken from an Egyptian painting of the time of Abraham; and it probably represents the form in use in Palestine. The subordinate illustrations are all of this demonstrative character.

PAPER *VERSUS* GOLD.

(From "Hood's Magazine.")

In 1797 it was enacted by Mr. Pitt, that it was not necessary that the notes of the Bank of England should be payable in gold on demand; and he took measures for their being issued on the national credit, by such means causing them to assume the quality of a symbolic money. It was not a perfect symbolic money; nor are we advocates for the formation of such a money by such means; but it *approached* the perfection of a symbolic money, and it proved the advantages of such a currency over metallic money: and it proved it in this way; it showed that such money—that is, paper or symbolic money—was capable of expansion according to the necessities of the community, while metallic money is not; and it proved that the nation could carry on its business, and support a war besides, by means of a paper currency alone. The effect of Mr. Pitt's measure was instantaneous and striking. The country instantly recovered, as if by magic, from the difficulties under which it was labouring, and which threatened to weigh it down; and for eighteen years while Mr. Pitt's system was in force, the nation advanced in a wonderful degree in riches and prosperity, and laid the foundations of that increased wealth-creating power which all the financial blunders since have been unable entirely to neutralise.

It may be useful in this place to take a brief retrospect of the financial state of the country, then and since. In 1797, Mr. Pitt passed the celebrated Bank Restriction Act, which increased the means of circulating the wealth of the country, and of creating more, to an extraordinary extent: and the great embarrassment and distress of that year were succeeded by a series of years of the most brilliant prosperity, notwithstanding the enormous expenses of war, which consumed during that period more than 470 millions of money, and notwithstanding the severe taxation of the country to the amount of more than 981 millions; sums which may be stated in figures, but which almost surpass the powers of the imagination. This state of prosperity continued till the year 1815.

In 1816 it was prospectively determined by Parliament to depart from Mr. Pitt's system, and to return to a system of metallic money; and the Bank of England, in consequence of the anticipated measures of Parliament, began prospectively to reduce its issues; that is to say, to lessen the amount of the circulating medium.

In 1816 general and severe distress prevailed throughout the country. This, at the time, was attributed by some to the change from a state of war to a state of peace; an opinion the most absurd, as it attributed the distress of the country to the fact of about 26 millions a year—which was the average cost of the late war, in loans, and which was so much of the labour and produce of the country sunk and lost—being now *saved* to the country! The distress of 1816 is now seen to have been caused by the diminution of the circulating, which restricted the industry of the country, and threw vast masses of people out of employment. This effect of the threatened return to what was called "cash payments" was so far foreseen, however, and its effects were so far feared, that even the government intimated its intention of effecting the change by very gradual means; and the consequence was, that the Bank, reassured by this intimation, increased its circulation, and in 1817 and 1818 the distress generally ceased.

In 1819, however, the government proceeded to carry its measures into execution by the celebrated Currency Bill of that year, and by which bill it was enacted that cash payments should be resumed in 1823. It became necessary for the Bank therefore again to diminish its issues, in preparation for its bullion payments, and which diminution it continued till 1822; and correspondingly with the reduction of the circulation, the distress of the country returned in 1819, and became extreme in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822.

In 1822 the government, appalled by the increasing distress, and by the complaints and insurrectionary spirit of the people, suspended the operation of the Currency Bill for three years. Immediately afterwards, that is, in the next year, 1823, the distress of the country was abated, and was rapidly changed to a state of prosperity, and continued so long as the increased issues of the Bank continued, until 1825, which was the famous year of prosperity so much vaunted by the ministers of the day.

But the year 1825 was the year fixed on for the return to a metallic currency; and the Bank, being obliged to take its measures in time, and to reduce its circulation, so as to correspond with the quantity of gold bullion which it could conveniently procure, and which was thenceforth to serve as the base of the currency, the grand crash came, and that memorable epoch of ruin and convulsion occurred which must still be in the memory of our readers.

And since that time, that is, since the Currency Bill of 1819 has been in operation, there have occurred a series of alternations of commercial prosperity and adversity, according as the currency has been enlarged or restricted by the influx or efflux of gold to or from this country. Among the most memorable and most disastrous are those of 1834 and 1839; and the question now is, not whether this or that commercial enterprise might be beneficial to the nation, nor whether the industrious capabilities of the country and of the increased population might not be further developed, to the increase of individual happiness, and to the augmentation of the national wealth; but whether "money" can be obtained to effect such desirable improvements;—or, in other words, the country possesses, in its population, its powers of machinery, and its application of industry, the means of creating almost unbounded wealth for all its inhabitants, but it arbitrarily refuses to take advantage of its resources, because it is insisted that it shall not produce more wealth than can be represented by gold!

For such is really the case. If it is necessary for the increased employments of industry that there should be more of that indispensable article money to carry on its operations, and the law says that there shall be no more money than there can be procured of the metal gold to exchange for it, it necessarily follows that the operations of industry must be restricted and kept down to the amount which can be procured of that particular commodity—gold.

NOBLE INTREPIDITY.—About the middle of October last the barque Helen, Captain Clayton, of this port, left Quebec on her homeward voyage, with a cargo of timber. The weather proved favourable till towards the end of the month, when it began to blow a stiff gale from the eastward. Early on the morning of the 31st it increased in violence, but the vessel, under double-reefed topsails, rode gallantly on; and, as she was stout and trim-built, the crew felt little fear. About half-past eight o'clock, while off the east end of one of the Newfoundland banks, they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated; and Captain Clayton was not so selfishly concerned for the safety of his own ship as to have no sympathy with the crew of another, seemingly in a most perilous state. He hailed the vessel, and asked whether they had any boat which might bear them on board the Helen? The answer returned was in the negative, accompanied with an earnest prayer that he would do his best to save them. Captain Clayton hesitated for a little while what to do. The vessel was waterlogged, without a rudder, and her mizenmast and forewast carried away, and if he abandoned her to her fate she must soon be buried with her crew beneath the billows; on the other hand, if he ordered some of his men to push off in a boat and attempt their rescue, they might perish, and his own vessel would be left with too few hands to work her with efficiency. In this dilemma he placed a boat at the disposal of any of his crew who would volunteer as a forlorn hope to the ill-fated vessel. Three men, without hesitation, offered themselves. We feel pleasure in recording the names of the men who could thus cast aside all ideas of personal safety, that they might at least make an effort to rescue their fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The men who acted thus nobly were Daniel Mearns, second mate, a native of the north of Scotland; James M'Keona, the carpenter; and John Martin, of Belfast. Without much loss of time they entered a small two-oared boat, the only one they could command, and rowed on to the wreck, which they reached after encountering a host of dangers. "The sea by hung heaving on the verge of death," and the crew, in number twenty-two, were standing on the poop, their voices rising loud above the roar of the tempest, entreating deliverance. Seven of them were got without accident into the boat, and the captain of the vessel, which proved to be the Harrison, of London, told the boatmen to return for the others and he would reward them. But they did not require a pecuniary inducement to stimulate them in their mission of mercy. Again and again they returned to the Harrison, and at length every individual was placed in comparative safety on board the Helen. A poor cat, too, it is worth while mentioning, which had shared the fate of the crew, also participated in the deliverance. The storm raged with increasing violence all the day and during the following night, and there was no doubt in the minds of any that the Harrison must have sunk very soon after her crew had been rescued. The Harrison had been in a disabled state for nearly a week previous to the 31st, and the storm of that day made the wreck complete. The crew had been on short allowance for some time, but there was no fear of immediate famine, as they had luckily a good stock of biscuit and beef, the latter of which was stowed in a "stow-house" on the mainmast. Their joy at being saved was, it may be conceived, extreme; and the captain, on reaching the deck of the Helen, fell upon his knees, and openly expressed his gratitude to Heaven for their wonderful deliverance. About the 10th instant the Helen fell in with a vessel bound for Greenock, which relieved her of nine of the crew of the Harrison, as the provisions of so many men pressed rather closely on the supplies. On Monday last the Helen reached the port of Belfast, where the captain of the lost vessel duly acknowledged the services of the three men who had acted so heroically, by giving each of them a handsome douceur in money, as he promised.—*Banner of Ulster.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN GLASGOW.—On Saturday, at two o'clock, a meeting of the working classes of Glasgow and neighbourhood, called by placard, was held in the public green, for the purpose of addressing her Majesty to call Parliament together, in order that steps may be adopted for opening the ports to the admission of grain and other provisions from all parts of the world, duty free. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were unanimously agreed to, together with an address to the Queen, founded on them, praying her Majesty to assemble Parliament immediately to adopt measures against famine, by causing the ports to be opened for admission of human food duty free.

THE REV. DR. AND LADY GEORGIANA WOLFE and family arrived here on Thursday morning, by the Antwerp steamer Princess Victoria, Captain Jackson.

THE PICTORIAL TIMES

TO ITS READERS.

It is well known that great encouragement has been given to Painters and Artists by means of the ART-UNION. Indeed, the plan has succeeded so well, that it has recently received the sanction of Parliament, and the subscribers may now lawfully pay their money for the sole purpose of Drawing a Prize, entitling them to an expensive Picture, which their private means would not authorise them to purchase, and which they can immediately convert into money if they please.

Since the PICTORIAL TIMES has been established we have spared no expense in rendering it a perfect Work of Art; and it is unnecessary to remind our Subscribers of the Number of Presents we have made them from time to time. The success of our exertions has now determined us on carrying out the system on a more extensive scale, and

ENGRAFT IT ON THE ART-UNION,

which has received the sanction of such high authority.

In short, we purpose to give to one of each class of 10,000 of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, upon the following plan; but

Instead of compelling him to lay it out in the purchase of a particular Picture, or Work of Art,

WE SHALL PAY HIM THE MONEY,

and leave to his own taste and judgment the manner of disposing of it; we fetter him with no conditions. In all other respects we shall be guided by the result of

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ART-UNION.

The Plan will therefore be as follows:—

Each ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER to the PICTORIAL TIMES, when he pays his subscription, will have a Receipt bearing a Number. To the Subscriber to our Newspaper who shall hold the Number corresponding with that which will entitle the Subscriber to the Art-Union (on the Drawing in April 1846) to the FIRST-DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE, we will pay

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING

on producing his Receipt at our Office; and also the like Sum of 1000*l.* to our Subscriber whose Receipt shall bear the same Number with 10,000 added to it; and so forward, a sum of 1000*l.* for every Additional 10,000 Subscribers.

For instance, supposing No. **256** to obtain the FIRST-DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE of the **ART-UNION**, then the Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES whose Receipt bears the

No. 256	**will receive the first**		**£1000.**
No. 10,256	—	**the second**	**£1000.**
No. 20,256	—	**the third**	**£1000.**
No, 30,256	—	**the fourth**	**£1000.**
No, 40,256	—	**the fifth**	**£1000.**

and so on FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS

A GIFT OF

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Our Subscribers will understand this to be an unconditional GIFT, without consideration of any sort whatever. It will be perceived that this is a bold movement on our part, and that we shall incur considerable expense in this attempt to encourage the Arts, and promulgate useful information, through the PICTORIAL TIMES; and to contribute our aid to disengage the public mind from irrational Speculation, which may ultimately seriously injure their pecuniary resources, and perhaps ruin their peace of mind. We have no doubt the Public will appreciate our motive, and support our laudable and patriotic endeavour; and we pledge ourselves to supply them with a good Weekly FAMILY NEWSPAPER, uncontaminated by Party Politics, yet containing all the News of the Day, with SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS of passing Events, which, if duly taken care of and bound up, will be invaluable hereafter as faithfully pourtraying the Customs and Manners of the present Time, and forming an Illustrated Historical Record of Passing Events. And, in addition to all this, each Annual Subscriber may obtain ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, while the whole Amount of GIFTS may extend to

MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING

The Annual Subscription to the PICTORIAL TIMES, including the ALMANACK, is 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Subscriptions can be paid through any Bookseller or News Agent in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who will obtain the numbered Receipt for the same; or at the Office, 351. Strand, London; or by transmitting a Post-Office Order for 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, with the Address to which the Newspaper is to be sent, when a numbered Receipt will be returned by Post.

CHARLES EVANS,

Office, 351. Strand, London. Publisher of the Pictorial Times.

COMPANION

TO THE

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper *Winterhalter's* PORTRAIT of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,

In the Robes of the Garter.

This Noble Work will be drawn on Wood by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and will shortly be published with the

PICTORIAL TIMES.

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29. 1845.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY, the Prince Consort, and their children have left Windsor for the Isle of Wight. This visit to the sea side so late in the year would not have taken place, but for the mildness of the weather and the partiality of the QUEEN for the quiet seclusion of her newly acquired marine residence, Osborne House. The Royal party travelled by way of Farnborough station, in special train, to Gosport, where the Fairy steam-yacht was in readiness to take them over to the island.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

WE frequently meet with the question, "What is the Anti-Corn-Law League?" As we are not members of that body, and should have some difficulty in answering that question ourselves, we have obtained from a gentleman well acquainted with all their proceedings a statement, which will be found in another part of this day's "Pictorial Times."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE past week has been pregnant with Signs of the Times. Our last paper was scarcely published before the remarks it contained upon the subject of our relations with America were strengthened by the progress of events. On Saturday it was very generally rumoured that the recent Privy Councils have not been so exclusively occupied in discussing the Food question as the public had been led to believe; but that the ministerial debates and consultations were upon the knotty question of the Oregon, upon English prospects of peace with America, and upon the steps which should at once be taken to provide for the worst, should popular feeling in the United States urge on the President to declare war against this country. These, it is said, were the topics which have recently occupied the attention of the Premier and his Colleagues; and the rumour is scarcely afoot, when an announcement appears in the "Times," stating that the militia are to be at once called out again, and placed upon an effective footing! Almost on the same day we hear from Liverpool that an Agent of the Government has been engaged at that busy port, surveying every merchant steamer there, for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the number of guns each vessel is capable of carrying, and the weight and character of metal most likely in each instance to form the most effective armament, in case the authorities should deem it requisite to buy them up for the purposes of warfare.

The West India Mail and other packets trading to Southampton have, it appears, undergone a similar inspection; and it is well known that the largest steam navigation company whose vessels enter the Thames, are under contract to sell to the authorities every boat they possess, should the exigencies of the times require such an addition to be made to the steam fleet of the Royal Navy. When we consider these recent occurrences, for the purpose of drawing the moral of the tale they tell—of divining the future from the shadow they cast before—we should remember that in addition to our regular standing army of about one hundred and fifty-six thousand men, we have just completed what may truly be termed an *army of reserve*, by the organisation of the pensioners, who now form an effective force of ten thousand veteran troops, quite capable of service in garrison. One other sign must not be omitted. Many months ago an experimental squadron put to sea to test the comparative value of different disputed points of construction in naval architecture. Some opponents of Sir William Symonds, the present Surveyor-General of the Navy, asserted that the ships built under his direction were faulty, and that the vessels of other builders were superior to his. To settle this, a squadron was prepared for sea. The experiments they sailed forth to make were made; the tests considered requisite were applied; and after the most deliberate examination, the ships of the Surveyor-General were proved to be capable of all their constructor asserted. In fine, the experiments of the experimental squadron were completed; *yet the fleet is still at sea*, armed at all points, and supplied with ammunition and provisions for service in any part of the world.

These are, indeed, signs of the times which must attract the attention of the most indifferent, and afford politicians of every grade an ample supply of material for deep and serious consideration.

THE LAST CONVERTS OF THE LEAGUE.

THE Corn Law Question becomes every day more and more urgent; and as the Session of Parliament approaches, the constant subject of discussion in all quarters is, "What does Sir Robert Peel mean to do?" A few weeks since it was very generally conjectured, by those who know the Premier's love of expediency and laxity of principle, that he would out-do the Whig party by being the first to declare for total repeal of the Corn Laws. This prediction, however natural, has been falsified by the following letter from Lord John Russell, in which that noble lord gives up his fixed duty, and "goes the whole hog" with the supporters of the League. How this step will modify the intentions of the Minister, may form matter for curious speculation.

Gentlemen,—The present state of the country, in regard to its supply of food, cannot be viewed without apprehension. Forethought and bold precaution may avert many serious evils—indecision and procrastination may produce a state of suffering which it is frightful to contemplate.

Three weeks ago it was generally expected that Parliament would be immediately called together. The announcement that ministers were prepared at that time to advise the Crown to summon Parliament, and to propose on their first meeting a suspension of the import duties on corn, would have caused orders at once to be sent to various ports of Europe and America for the purchase and transmission of grain for the consumption of the United Kingdom. An order in council dispensing with the law was neither necessary nor desirable. No party in Parliament would have made itself responsible for the obstruction of a measure so urgent and so beneficial.

The Queen's ministers have met, and separated, without affording us any promise of such seasonable relief.

It becomes us, therefore, the Queen's subjects, to consider how we can best avert, or at all events mitigate, calamities of no ordinary magnitude.

Two evils require your consideration. One of these is the disease in the potatoes, affecting very seriously parts of England and Scotland, and committing fearful ravages in Ireland.

The extent of this evil has not yet been ascertained, and every week, indeed, tends either to reveal unexpected disease, or to abate in some districts the alarm previously entertained. But there is one misfortune peculiar to the failure in this particular crop. The effect of a bad corn harvest is, in the first place, to diminish the supply in the market, and to raise the price. Hence diminished consumption, and the privation of incipient scarcity, by which the whole stock is more equally distributed over the year, and the ultimate pressure is greatly mitigated. But the fear of the breaking out of this unknown disease in the potatoes induces the holders to hurry into the market, and thus we have at one and the same time rapid consumption and impending deficiency—scarcity of the article and cheapness of price. The ultimate suffering must thereby be rendered far more severe than it otherwise would be. The evil to which I have adverted may be owing to an adverse season, to a mysterious disease in the potato, to want of science or of care in propagating the plant. In any of these cases Government is no more subject to blame for the failure of the potato crop than it was entitled to credit for the plentiful corn harvests which we have lately enjoyed.

Another evil, however, under which we are suffering, is the fruit of ministerial counsel and parliamentary law. It is the direct consequence of an Act of Parliament, passed three years ago, on the recommendation of the present advisers of the Crown. By this law grain of all kinds has been made subject to very high duties on importation. These duties are so contrived, that the worse the quality of the corn, the higher is the duty; so that when good wheat rises to 70*s.* a quarter, the average price of all wheat is 57*s.* or 58*s.*, and the duty 18*s.* or 14*s.* a quarter. Thus the corn barometer points to fair, while the ship is bending under a storm.

This defect was pointed out many years ago by writers on the corn laws, and was urged upon the attention of the House of Commons when the present Act was under consideration.

But I confess that on the general subject my views have, in the course of twenty years, undergone a great alteration. I used to be of opinion that corn was an exception to the general rules of political economy; but observation and experience have convinced me that we ought to abstain from all interference with the supply of food. Neither a government nor a legislature can ever regulate the corn market with the beneficial effects which the entire freedom of sale and purchase are sure of themselves to produce.

I made repeated endeavours to obtain a compromise on this subject. In 1839 I voted for a committee of the whole House, with the view of supporting the substitution of a moderate fixed duty for the sliding scale. In 1841 I announced the intention of the then government of proposing a fixed duty of 8*s.* a quarter. In the great session I proposed the imposition of some lower duty. These propositions were successively rejected. The present first lord of the treasury met them in 1839, 1840, and 1841, by eloquent panegyrics of the existing system—the plenty it had caused, the rural happiness it had diffused. He met the proposition for diminished protection in the same way in which he had met the offer of securities for Protestant interests in 1817 and 1825—in the same way in which he met the proposal to allow Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham to send members to Parliament in 1830.

The result of resistance to qualified concessions must be the same in the present instance as in those I have mentioned. It is no longer worth while to contend for a fixed duty. In 1841 the free trade party would have agreed to a duty of 8*s.* a quarter on wheat, and after a lapse of years this duty might have been further reduced, and ultimately abolished. But the imposition of any duty at present, without a provision for its extinction within a short period, would not prolong a contest already sufficiently fruitful of animosity and discontent. The struggle to make bread scarce and dear, when it is clear that part, at least, of the additional price goes to increase rent, is a struggle deeply injurious to an aristocracy which (this quarrel once removed) is strong in property, strong in the construction of our legislature, strong in opinion, strong in ancient associations, and the memory of immortal services.

Let us, then, unite to put an end to a system which has been proved to be the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter division among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality, and crime among the people.

But if this end is to be achieved, it must be gained by the unequivocal expression of the public voice. It is not to be denied that many elections for cities and

towns in 1841, and some in 1845, appear to favour the assertion, that free trade is not popular with the great mass of the community. The Government appear to be waiting for some excuse to give up the present corn law. Let the people, by petition, by address, by remonstrance, afford them the excuse they seek. Let the ministry propose such a revision of the taxes as in their opinion may render the public burdens more just and more equal; led them add any other provisions which caution, and even scrupulous forbearance may suggest; but let the removal of restrictions on the admission of the main articles of food and clothing used by the mass of the people be required, in plain terms, as useful to all great interests, and indispensable to the progress of the nation. I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 22. 1845. J. Russell.

The example of the Ex-Minister is followed by Lord Morpeth, who, however, is not content with declaring his sentiments. He subscribes to the League, as well as speaks in favour of its principles.

Leeds, Wednesday. — Yesterday a large meeting of the free-traders of this town and neighbourhood was held in the Music Hall, to hear addresses from Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in furtherance of the qualification movement, and "on the alarming aspect of public affairs from the apprehended deficiency of the nation's food." The mayor of this borough (Mr. J. D. Luccock) presided, and, besides addresses from "the two great guns" of the Anti-Corn Law League, speeches in favour of free trade were delivered by the chairman, Mr. E. Baines, jun., Mr. Hamer Stansfield, Mr. Plint, &c.

The tenor of the speeches was like those which have lately been delivered at meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League, namely, congratulatory of the success which has attended the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League to put free-trade voters on the county registers, expressive of confident hope that the Corn Law will speedily be entirely abolished, and filled with strong recommendations to still use unabated efforts to place more free-traders on the lists of county voters. The present ministry were declared to be now "in a fix," and that there was every probability of the potato disease being the death of them. The most important announcement of the evening was made in the following letter from Lord Viscount Morpeth, which was read by Mr. Edward Baines, jun., and received with very enthusiastic applause: —

"Castle Howard, Nov. 24th, 1845.

"My dear Mr. Baines, — I perceive that you are about to have a meeting at Leeds, to promote the qualification of electors, with a view to further the objects of the Anti-Corn Law League.

"You will probably remember being present upon an occasion when, amidst very strong surrounding inducements, I forebore from pledging myself to the extent of those objects. All that has since intervened — especially all that is now occurring — a fellow-feeling with my old friends in the riding (although I less than ever anticipate any probable renewal of a political connection between us), and a sense of what has been effected by the Anti-Corn Law League to advance their great end — alike combine to put an end to all further doubt or reserve on my own part, and I write this without concert or consultation with any one else.

"The contribution (5*l.*) I enclose for your immediate purposes is of very trifling amount; it would not be easy to foresee what calls may not be made upon any of us in the course of the ensuing year; but I wish to record, in the most emphatic way I can, my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn Laws, and my protest against the continued inaction of the state in the present emergency. Yours very respectfully,

"Edward Baines, jun., Esq. "Morpeth."

Mr. Cobden remarked that the 5*l.* just sent by Lord Morpeth was worth any 5000*l.* that had previously been sent to the League; and he predicted that the adhesion of his lordship to the cause of free-trade would strike terror into the hearts of the ministry and the Corn Law monopolists.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

In our present paper we illustrate a temperance meeting, and must, in connection with our engravings, make space for the following remarks by a correspondent:—

The human mind is too often prone to be the slave of habit; and the propensity to evil is more generally in unison to its sensual gratifications than to the higher qualifications necessary for the endowment of the intellectual powers. The mind of man was predestined to activity for good; and although now blighted by poverty and ignorance, in a world of contamination, sin, and folly, there will arrive a period to every soul, when mind, divested of matter, must review the self-created miseries of man, by which whole generations become subjected to the vices and errors of their predecessors. It will then look with horror at the past, and pity on the present — at regret for loss of man's best treasure, time, squandered in the thoughtless and habitual dissipation of vanity and animal gratifications; deadened in ignorance, blasphemy, and crime; or steeped in the fashionable vices attendant on the votaries of pleasure, when affluence feeds the flame of intemperance and immorality. Education does not always make wise and good or great and noble men, but demonstrates to the letter that vice levels all to a perfect equality. Education, divested of virtue, only makes man more deceptive and wicked; in fact, it more powerfully arms the villain to practise with presumption his subtle schemes on the innocent and confiding — to smile, and to betray. Can it be wondered, when the rich set such a bad example to the poor, that vice is in the ascendant? Does it not strike the impartial, that the illiterate will be prone to follow the greatest evil rather than the little real good that comes within their sphere of observation. Vice may try to hide its deformity, but vain is the attempt; virtue still survives — immortal, never-failing friend of man, his guide to happiness on high; and virtue will assert its just prerogative, perhaps at dead of night, while stillness reigns around the poor man's pallet, or the rich man's curtained bed; or visions of the night will fright the children of sin and folly with an awful picture of the past, and of consequences emanating from a guilty conscience.

The very open and apparent misery of drunkenness and poverty united, is a faint resemblance of the inward wretchedness which remorse must bring upon the *souls* of those who dare despise the great and only law for individual and collective good—the Ten Commandments. Moderation in the use of sin is sin. The same applies to the moderate use of intoxicating liquors. To those who know how to do good, and do it not, to them it is sin. The sin of drunkenness is derived, alone, from moderation—from bad example. It behoves all moral reformers, particularly ladies, to banish the use of wine, for conscience sake, for a soul-stirring fast of dutiful obedience to the all good and supreme Father of Mercies, who gave water alone for the natural drink of all terrestrial creation—from the blade of humble grass, to the animal that feeds on it—from the rose that blooms, to the lady who inhales its fragrance—from the full corn in the ear, to Nature's lord that feeds on it. All live, and are sustained alone by water—pure and unintoxicating. Consequently the ingenuity of man's inventions, from the first drunkard to the thousands that have filled the drunkard's grave, form a lesson to the present and to future generations of what is good for man and what is evil—what to partake of as Nature's all-sufficient, cheap supply, and what to avoid as man's dear beverage, alike unnecessary, expensive, and degrading; as no evil is more besetting and deadly in its consequences than the alluring cup of intoxication, misery, and madness.

Could ladies truly know the blessing that would spring from universal abstinence from all intoxicating stimulants, this appeal would not be made in vain. It uproots a moral pestilence, and plants the standard of peace and happiness in the poor man's dwelling, once the home of discord, hunger, and misery. Come forward then as Christians, and enrol your names for the suppression of alcoholic liquors. The poor and industrious are doing so by millions; then why should not the rich? Make the world sober, and you have the way to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Teach those who are bound down by vitiated habits, that it is their own vices and ignorances that bow them down. Teach, practically teach, the way to raise them up, by patronising temperance associations, formed throughout the land for the abolition of intemperance, and the blessing of conscientious peace will crown your virtuous labours here, and reward them hereafter.

Prorogation of Parliament. — Parliament was formally further prorogued on Thursday by commission to Tuesday, the 16th of December. Lord Denman, in consequence of the continued indisposition of the Lord Chancellor, officiated as the principal commissioner. There was not a single member of the House of Commons present, and the whole ceremony occupied only a few minutes.

Warlike Preparations. — We can state as a fact that a naval officer high in command has been privately engaged in taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contract service with her Majesty's Government, and with orders to report immediately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. The large steamers, forming the fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company; also the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, together with the Great Britain and Great Western, are said to have been quietly but officially inspected. A naval officer, well acquainted with the coast of America, has been summoned to London to give information to the Admiralty. Such a combined force as these numerous and powerful ships would form, independent of the regular steamers of war, would be one of the strongest ever seen on the ocean. The West India Company's ships alone are twelve in number, and of about 1200 tons burden each.—*Liverpool Times.*

The French Navy.—A Brest letter represents that port full of activity, orders having been received to prepare for sea three gun-brigs, believed to be destined for La Plata. A battalion of marines and two companies of artillery are also about to be embarked in the frigates Syrene, Proserpine, Caravane, Isère, and Loire, to the Antilles, the garrison of which they are to reinforce. The ships of the Senegal squadron are waiting only for fine weather to take their departure. The Phoque has returned considerably damaged by the weather that she had encountered. The repairs of the Caiman are nearly finished, and the Jupiter, Captain Lugeol, of eighty guns, is being fitted for sea.—*Galignani.*

The Lord Chancelloe.—The accounts received from Turville are favourable. They state that the noble and learned lord is daily improving in health and strength.

Woodstock Election.—The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough, in the room of Lord Loftus, who recently succeeded to the peerage as Marquis of Ely, on the death of his father, may be expected to take place about the second week in December. The "Gazette" of Tuesday night contains an official notice (under the hand of the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre, speaker of the House of Commons), that John Henry Loftus, commonly called Lord Viscount Loftus, late M.P. for Woodstock, has become a peer of the United Kingdom; and that at the end of 14 days after the insertion of this notice in the "Gazette," the speaker will issue a new writ for the election of a member for that borough. The election would have taken place at a much earlier period but for the delay which has occurred in proving the claim of Lord Loftus to the title.

The Militia. — We have authority for stating that her Majesty's government have issued orders for 42,000 sets of accoutrements for the militia of the English counties, the whole to be ready by the 1st of March next. No orders, at present, have been given with respect to the Scotch and Irish forces. The various clerks of the subdivisions throughout England have likewise received orders to certify to her Majesty's government the dates of their respective appointments. This order is supposed to be preliminary to a change of revision in this department, it being, as we stated some weeks since, in contemplation to abolish the ballot, and to raise the regiments by beat of drum. We are enabled to state that the officer in command of the pensioners, belonging to the Ipswich district, has received orders to select ten men from this force capable of giving instruction at drill, to be ready to assist in training the Suffolk militia, when their services shall be required. The destination of the militia, when embodied, is supposed to be Ireland. — *Ipswich Journal.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Primate Beresford has declared his intention of bestowing 1000*l.* on each of the three provincial colleges, towards the foundation of divinity schools for students of the established church. — *Irish Paper.*

A Rhinoceros Killed. — A rhinoceros was killed ten or fourteen days ago on the estate of Jawee, in Province Wellesley. The brute was observed in an isolated piece of brushwood, which was immediately surrounded by about 200 Chinese and Malay labourers, armed with chankols, sticks, bricks, stones, &c., to prevent his escape. The proprietor of the sugar estate, armed with a fowling-piece, went within the circle, and every now and then had a shot at the rhinoceros as he started from the jungle to endeavour to make an escape. On one occasion the brute made a desperate effort to break the guard, but when he came up, a Chinaman struck him with a chankol on the back of his head, which stunned him and made him retire. He received several shots after this, and fell, after which his head was cut off and put aside for the proprietor.

Doctors' Commons. — We regret to announce the sudden death, on Monday morning, of Dr. Henry Iltid Nicholl, which has thrown a gloom over the members of the legal profession. He was in his usual health on the last Admiralty Court day, the 14th inst., and engaged in advocating an Admiralty suit. An epidemic disease, terminating in fever, has thus early carried off, after a few weeks' illness, this able and promising advocate.

Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes. — The establishment for the poor at Glasshouse Street, London Docks, has now completed the first six months of its experiment; and during that period the warm-baths, wash-tubs, and drying apparatus have been used by 29,080 persons. The buildings on the site for the first model establishment at Goulston Square, Whitechapel, were sold by auction on Tuesday, and are to be cleared away this week. The foundation stone is to be laid there on the 16th of December.

The Russian Ships at Devonport. — Last week the non-commissioned officers of the 55th regiment, at Cumberland Barracks, Devonport, entertained the non-commissioned officers of the Russian men-of-war at dinner; the officers of the 55th having kindly given the use of their messroom for the occasion, which was very handsomely decorated. The sergeants of the 14th regiment, in Plymouth citadel, were also present by invitation. The Russian guests, thirty in number (all very respectable-looking men), were ranged on the seats alternately with their entertainers; the dark green of the Russians and scarlet uniforms of the British intermingling with pleasing effect. The chair was taken by the sergeant-major of the 55th, and after a very excellent dinner loyal toasts and national songs were given and sung by both hosts and guests. Good taste and kind feeling were displayed by the non-commissioned officers of the 55th towards the Russians, who appeared very much pleased, and many who could speak English expressed themselves to that effect.

Maynooth College. — The board of Maynooth College recently made an application to Sir Robert Peel, stating that the sum of 30,000*l.*, allocated for repairing the old and erecting new buildings, would fall far short of the requisite amount, as appeared by the plans and estimates of Mr. Pugin, the architect, which were forwarded to the right hon. baronet, and it was submitted for the consideration of Government, whether, under such circumstances, an increase of the building fund should not be made. The reply of the Treasury was read at a meeting of the board on Friday last, peremptorily refusing any increase whatever.

A Relic. — A rather interesting relic was discovered a few days ago upon the shores of St. Brelade's Bay. While Mr. Robertson, a gentleman who resides in that locality, was rambling upon the beach, his eye was attracted by a small dark and rusty-looking object lying amongst the shingle. Lifting it up he found it to be a drinking cup, similar in shape and general appearance to those which are to be seen in the paintings of the old Flemish masters. The date of its manufacture cannot be assigned to a period less remote than 400 years. It has two handles, and is about double the size of a common claret glass.

The Potato Disease. — A communication from the Poor Law Commissioners was laid before the Hertford Board of Guardians at their last meeting, authorising them to employ the poor in the workhouse in extracting the flour or starch from diseased potatoes, free of expense to any poor person who should send them to the house for that purpose.

The Ports of South Australia. — A bill declaring Port Adelaide a free port, by abolishing dues and fees of every description heretofore payable by vessels visiting or frequenting our harbours, passed the council on Thursday, July 3., and takes effect from that day. Its operation is not restricted to vessels of any nation, but applies equally to all ships, from whatever part of the globe they may have taken their departure. Doubtless the captains in command of the first arrivals will be as much surprised to hear that they have no tonnage dues, landing dues, entrance dues, clearance dues, light dues, harbour dues, pilotage dues, or custom-house fees to pay, as were our own hon. members of council, and the colonists generally, at this spontaneous act of liberality on the part of his excellency the governor. — *South Australian Register.*

John Backhouse, Esq. — With sincere regret do we record the death of John Backhouse, Esq., late Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department. He died at his house in Hans Place, having suffered long from a fatal illness, which a tour last year to a milder climate could not remove. Severe application to his official duties was probably the proximate cause of this malady, for a more diligent and assiduous public servant the country never possessed. Mr. Backhouse's entry into political life may be dated from the election of Mr. Canning for Liverpool.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Finn, Esq., to be her Majesty's consul at Jerusalem.

Famine in Prussia. — The dearness of all sorts of provisions in Prussia has already provoked numerous petitions to the Government. The bakers of Breslau have entreated the president of the province to prohibit, or at all events to restrict, the exportation of corn. — *La Presse.*

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The ministers present were, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. *The council sat four hours.*

The Earl of St. Germans had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, at his official residence in Downing Street. Mr. Higham, secretary and comptroller general to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, had also an interview with the right honourable gentleman on Tuesday.

Statistical Society. — The first ordinary meeting for the session was held on Monday evening at the new rooms of the society in St. James's Square. The chair was taken by Colonel Sykes, who congratulated the members on the improving state and prosperity of the society, and on the new and commodious apartments of which they had obtained possession. A large accumulation of presents was announced. A paper was read by the Rev. Whitworth Russell on the state of crime in England and Wales, from 1839 to 1843 inclusive. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, which will be resumed on an early evening.

Experiments on Woolwich Marshes. — Experiments with shells, fitted with Sergeant-Major Freeburn's fusees, were made in Woolwich marshes, on Thursday, and proved most successful. Out of twenty shells fired, seventeen exploded on striking the bulk-head. Experiments were also tried with Captain Addison's new furnace for heating shot, which also succeeded. By this furnace, which weighs about a ton and a half, and is easily drawn along, thirty 32-pounder solid shot were heated red hot in twenty minutes.

County Antrim Election. — This election is fixed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to take place on the 4th of December next.

Consumption of Whiskey. — From a statement made by Captain Cameron at the court of quarter sessions on Wednesday last, it appears that no less than upwards of 6000 gallons of whiskey were permitted to Dingwall in the six months from April to October last. The population of Dingwall by last census being 1732, this would give about 3½ gallons in the half-year to each inhabitant. —*Ross-shire Advertiser.*

The late Qui Tam Actions. — The action commenced by Charles H. Russell against Mr. H. Hill, to recover 40,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* won on the turf, has been stopped on the payment of costs incurred, which were taxed at 10*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The above-named *qui tam* informer has since been captured and lodged in Whitecross Street gaol, for the costs of an action brought by him against Lord G. Bentinck, and tried at Guildford assizes.

Excise Information. — Yesterday Mr. B. Roberts, postmaster at Chislehurst, was charged before the bench of magistrates at Bromley, upon two separate informations laid at the instance of the Board of Excise, with having (as a duly licensed postmaster) neglected to insert in his return to the Excise Office the particulars of the letting of two horses by him on the 3d and 4th of July, whereby the revenue was defrauded of the amount of duty payable thereupon. The defendant was convicted on both informations, and was ordered to pay a fine of 5*l.*, with costs, for each offence.

Eton College. — Amongst the busts of distinguished divines and statesmen who were educated at Eton, which have lately been presented to the college, may now be added those of Bishop Pearson (the author of the Exposition of the Creed) and Professor Porson, presented to this ancient institution by the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, one of the assistant masters. They have been admirably executed by Behnes, and are pronounced to be most excellent likenesses. They will be placed in the upper school. Lord Morpeth has just commissioned the same sculptor to execute a bust of Gray, the poet, which his lordship intends for presentation to the college.

Singular Title. — In an old volume published at Naples in 1620, is the following dedication to Pope Paul V.: — "Paulo V. — Vice Deo, Christianæ Reip. Monarchæ invictissima Pontificiæ Omnipotentiæ Conservatori acerrimo," which, literally translated, runs thus:—"To Paul V., Vice God, the invincible monarch of the Christian world, and the most zealous defender of the pontifical Omnipotence." And in another work, dedicated to Pope Paul III., and printed at Bologna in the year 1540, is a still more extraordinary symbol of extravagance, which reads thus: — "Paulo tertio, Max. in terris Deo," which would imply the words, "To Paul III., God upon earth." If this is not blasphemy, what is?

A Nest of Weasels in a Dwelling-house. — An unusual circumstance occurred in the house of Mr. James Marris, grocer, &c., of Grimsby. As Mrs. Marris was coming down stairs, she slipped off the steps upon the floor, when one of the bricks gave way, under which, it appears, a pair of weasels had taken up their abode. The continued squeaking for deliverance alarmed Mrs. Marris, who immediately called in a person passing by, when, to their great surprise, they discovered ten young bloodsuckers, not more, to all appearance, than a day old, quietly snudged together in a nest. The parents of this numerous family quickly made their escape, leaving their offspring to the mercy of those who, our readers will judge, speedily determined that they should never again be placed under the protection of such fugitives.

Fatal Conflict with Poachers. — Last Sunday night a desperate affray took place between some poachers and the keepers on the Bankfold estate, near Petworth, the property of Mr. Hasler, during which the head keeper, Denyer, shot one of the men, named Remnant, a desperate character, who is since dead.

Eruption of Mount Hecla. — According to news received from Iceland to the 12th of October, the eruption of Mount Hecla still continued with the same violence; the lava ran from the south-west crater without intermission, and had already covered a space of three miles, and heaped up a mass in a plain at the foot of the mountain thirty or forty cubits in height. This river of lava presented, on a clear night, a spectacle at once magnificent and imposing. The ashes which had fallen into the meadows had already exercised most pernicious effects upon the cattle, especially the cows. In some districts as many as forty had perished.

Beginning with a Stock. — On the 16th instant was married at St. Mary's, Scarborough, Mr. Nicholas Queen, fisherman, to Mrs. Mary Smith, both of Scarborough. The happy bridegroom, by two former marriages, is already father to five, and step-father to seven children, and his blooming bride brings him an additional supply of seven, in all nineteen.

A Keswick Correspondent remarks, that during the past week they have experienced a great variety of weather at that place — namely, rain, snow, strong winds, and hard frost. On Sunday morning the frost was intense, and next morning old father Skiddaw was presented in his winter garb, being well capped with snow.

The Grand Duke Constantine. — His imperial highness, on Sunday last, attended the dockyard chapel, where, by the permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a sermon was preached by the chaplain, in aid of the funds of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum. The collection after the sermon amounted to 25*l.* His imperial highness has visited almost every place of importance in this locality, and the honours paid him, as well as the reception given to the various Russian officers in his suite, must have proved highly gratifying.

Frightful Accident at the House of Lords. — On Wednesday morning an accident of a very serious character happened at the works of the new Houses of Parliament. In the early part of the morning, as two men, named Patrick Malyn and Henry Lott were at work on some scaffolding at the Victoria Tower, nearly forty feet high, some part of it gave way, and they fell to the ground. Several of their fellow-workmen went to their assistance, and both the men were found in a nearly insensible state. Malyn is suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. Lot has one of his shoulders dislocated, and is otherwise much shaken.

No fewer than Seven Children in Lancaster and its neighbourhood have died within the last few days from the effects of burning, in consequence of their clothes having caught fire during the absence of the persons who had charge of them.

What Next? — We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with both leaves and binding of the same material. — *Mining Journal.*

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN POLAND.

"We published some weeks ago," says the "Journal des Débats," "without implicitly crediting it, an account of the persecutions experienced by Polish nuns, whose sole crime was having refused to abjure the Catholic religion and embrace the Russian creed. Whatever may be the blindness of despotism and its impatience when its will, however unjust and contrary to natural law, is resisted, it appeared to us to be impossible to believe that an enlightened sovereign, belonging to the great European community, the Emperor Nicholas, could have sanctioned or permitted such violences. What! in the 19th century, when toleration has become the first article of the code of all civilised nations, unhappy women, inmates of a convent, have been exposed to tortures at which the imagination recoils! Thirty are said to have expired in those tortures, eight to have had their eyes torn out, and the others now bear on their bodies the marks of the blows inflicted upon them. The direct perpetrator of those barbarous acts is, it is true, a renegade, Bishop Siemasko, who avenged himself on those inoffensive women for their refusal to concur in his apostasy. Has Siemasko acted of his own accord? We should wish to believe it, but this is very improbable. Despotism in Russia is not an empty word. The Emperor is really an autocrat. He directs everything, and nothing is done without his orders. The religious question, in particular, interests that sovereign too much; he is too anxious to establish Greek orthodoxy in his empire to induce a supposition that he was ignorant of the means of conversion employed by Bishop Siemasko. Be this as it may, the account, exaggerated no doubt, of these persecutions, so contrary to the spirit of our age, has produced a deep sensation throughout Europe. The superior of the convent arrived in Paris a month ago, having succeeded in escaping with three of her nuns. To-day she is in Rome. One may easily conceive the impression produced in Italy by the presence of that woman, relating herself the sufferings she had endured, exhibiting the scars of her wounds, calling public compassion for her companions, who died martyrs, or still groan under the rod of the apostate bishop. The emotion was deep and general—there was but one cry of indignation against the Emperor himself. The superior was received at Rome by the Pope. What occurred in that interview? We may well imagine that the chief of Catholicity was moved to the bottom of his soul by the recital of the grievances of the unhappy nun who suffered so much for her faith. We find in a letter from Rome, addressed to the "Gazette du Midi," the following curious particulars: — 'The holy and intrepid martyr of Poland has been here since the feast of All Saints, and was received by the Pope on Thursday, the 6th inst. The Holy Father was greatly affected by the account of the sufferings of the unfortunate nun, and expressed doubts that the Emperor could have had any knowledge of the atrocities practised towards her and her holy companions, but was grieved to the soul when the abbess assured him that, having addressed to Nicholas a memorial describing the sufferings she had undergone, the apostate Bishop Siemasko had shown it to her some time afterwards, with a note in the Emperor's handwriting to the following effect: — 'Holy and Venerable Archbishop,—Your conduct has been holy and venerable. I approve what you have done, and what you may do.' It was on that occasion that the wretch struck the abbess in the face with his fist and knocked out two of her teeth, &c.'

"We could add," continues the "Journal des Débats," some particulars communicated by our own correspondent; we shall confine ourselves to state, that the excitement is so great at Rome, that in many of the convents imprecations have been appended to the ordinary prayers, and amongst others the following:—'A furore Nicolai libera nos, Domine.'"

The "Journal des Débats" is ready to admit that those accounts are exaggerated, but calls at the same time on the Emperor to explain or contradict them. "Can the Emperor of all the Russias," it says, "suffer himself to be compared with a Siemasko? Will he consent to share with an apostate priest the responsibility of those unheard-of brutalities committed against women? Can he wish it to be believed that it was by his orders that defenceless nuns were flogged, bruised, and exposed to the most revolting outrages? What! that chief of so many armies, who is supposed to entertain grand and ambitious sentiments, would be regarded in future throughout Europe as a mere despoiler of convents! No; there is in all this a mystery which the Emperor alone can explain. Where is the government, now-a-days, that does not feel bound to vindicate itself when unjustly accused? We do not speak of constitutional governments. There those explanations are a matter of course. In England and in France the Government is always ready to account, not only for its acts, but also for its intentions. Russia, we know, is governed by other principles. The authority of the sovereign is free from all responsibility, for which reason we appeal to the honour of the Emperor Nicholas. We invite him, in the name of his glorious ancestors, to refute reports injurious to his crown—reports which would justify the belief that civilisation is receding instead of advancing in the country of Peter the Great and Catherine II. There is no person in Europe at this moment, who does not consider an explanation necessary, and expects it from the loyalty of the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor will give it, we sincerely hope."

THE GREAT POLITICAL CONFEDERACIES.

I. THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

In writing the history of the Anti-Corn-Law League and its proceedings, we are anxious to lay before our readers an impartial statement of the origin, progress, and objects of that confederacy, without offering any opinion as to the policy or impolicy of the end at which they aim, and without sanctioning or condemning the means that they employ. The export and import of corn have been the subject of legislation in England since the middle of the fourteenth century; but without entering into any antiquarian discussion, we need only remind our readers, that in 1815 a law was passed prohibiting the importation of corn until the price exceeded 80s. per quarter. The measure produced great excitement throughout the country; addresses were presented against it from the corporation of the city of London, and from most of the sea-ports and manufacturing towns. Such serious riots occurred in the metropolis, that it was necessary to call out the military to clear the streets; and as a precaution against tumult, the gallery of the House of Commons was closed. When the bill finally passed the House of Lords, Earl Grenville entered an able protest on the journals, which has ever since served as a text to the opponents of the Corn Laws. In 1822 a slight change was made in this law, which was far from being an improvement. In 1826 a temporary act was passed, under which a quantity of grain was admitted for home consumption. In the spring of 1827 the Government released all the bonded corn free of duty, and in the following September the ports were thrown open for the admission of certain descriptions of grain, until forty days after the next meeting of Parliament, by an order in council. Mr. Canning then proposed his sliding scale, which was lost in consequence of the opposition of the Duke of Wellington; but in 1828 Mr. Charles Grant succeeded in carrying a modification of Mr. Canning's measure. In 1841 Lord John Russell proposed to substitute a fixed duty for a sliding scale; but the attempt proved fatal to his ministry. Sir Robert Peel succeeded to office, and in 1842 established the scale of duties, by which the importation of corn is now regulated.

RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

Several desultory efforts were made between 1831 and 1837 to procure a revision of the Corn Laws, and to abate, if not entirely to remove, the restrictions on the importation of food; but these excited little attention; and though various Anti-Corn-Law associations were formed in London, Birmingham, Manchester, &c., they dwindled away for want of public support. At this period a remarkable disquisition on the Corn Laws was published by Colonel Thompson in the "Westminster Review." It was reprinted as a pamphlet, and widely disseminated. The friends of free trade throughout the country adopted it as their text-book and manual, and several purchased numbers for gratuitous circulation.

The monetary crisis of 1836 had caused a great and sudden derangement in the foreign trade and all the commercial concerns of Great Britain. Enormous credits had been extended to the United States of America, not only privately by bills of exchange accepted by English merchants, but also by enormous public loans to aid the establishment of joint-stock banks, and to promote the formation of railways, canals, and other public works. The cry of "repudiation" was raised in the States, and American securities at once fell to a heavy discount. Such a shock to credit was felt in every branch of business, prices fell to a ruinously low rate, employment was diminished from one third to one half in the manufacturing districts, and the greatest distress prevailed amongst the operatives in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The want of remunerative employment was severely felt in the town of Bolton, and great excitement arose in its neighbourhood. When, therefore, an advertisement appeared in August, 1838, stating that a gentleman, named Dr. Birney, would give a lecture on the Corn Laws in the theatre of Bolton, a large audience collected and crowded the house from top to bottom. The doctor made his appearance on the stage, but broke down in his second sentence, and stood before the audience confused and helpless. Groans and hisses arose from every side; a dangerous riot would probably have ensued, had not a young gentleman, who happened to be present, hastened forward, and in a brief extempore address calmed the agitation, by promising to give the people a gratuitous lecture on the subject in the following week.

This volunteer was Mr. A. W. Paulton, since closely identified with all the acts of the league. He had been educated for the medical profession, and had acquired a high character for skill, though very young, and not generally known beyond his immediate neighbourhood. His habits were those of a diligent and recluse student; he was an excellent historian, a sound political economist, and a very acute logician. The sufferings of the people round him had deeply stirred his sympathies, and his lecture when delivered was one of the most powerful appeals that had ever been heard in the town of Bolton. Its effect was not confined to that locality; brief reports of the speech appeared in the Manchester papers, and excited the eager attention of the leading manufacturers. There were already some of the body who attributed the prevailing distress, at least in part, to the restrictions on the importation of food, but who were not prepared to make any public demonstration of their opinions. It happened that Dr. Bowring, then member for Blackburn but now for Bolton, was in Manchester, when intelligence of Mr. Paulton's lecture, and of the sensation it had produced, arrived in that town. Dr. Bowring who

LORD RADNOR.

MILNER GIBSON, ESQ., M.P.

had long been a zealous advocate for free trade, immediately sought out Mr. Paulton, and entreated him to devote his talents to the public service. The doctor's efforts were seconded by a deputation from Manchester, consisting of Mr. Prentice, the editor of the "Manchester Times," and Mr. J. B. Smith, a gentleman of large fortune, whose eminent skill in all economic and monetary questions was generally recognised. In consequence of their persuasions, Mr. Paulton consented to deliver a lecture in Manchester. He was even more successful than at Bolton, for he addressed an audience that was anxious to be persuaded. The movement soon gained the other manufacturing towns. Mr. Paulton and Mr. J. B. Smith visited in succession Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and other places, where they found their doctrines received with great enthusiasm. Mr. J. B. Smith, encouraged by these signs of success, resolved to attempt a more decisive demonstration. He returned to Manchester and convoked a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the restrictions on the importation of food. The meeting was held on the 13th of December, 1838, and never before had there been such an assemblage of what may be called "the industrial aristocracy" of the north of England. There were present seven county magistrates, the mayor and the eight aldermen of the borough of Manchester, the public authorities of Salford, and a crowd of the most wealthy manufacturers from the surrounding districts. One was pointed out who employed 5000 workmen; another who, with his brothers, worked thirty steam-engines; and there were six, each of whom paid more than 2000*l.* annually in poor rates. After a long and animated debate, it was resolved that a petition should be presented to Parliament, soliciting *the total and immediate repeal of the Corn and Provision Laws.* The task of preparing the petition was entrusted to Mr. Cobden, and was his first introduction into public life.

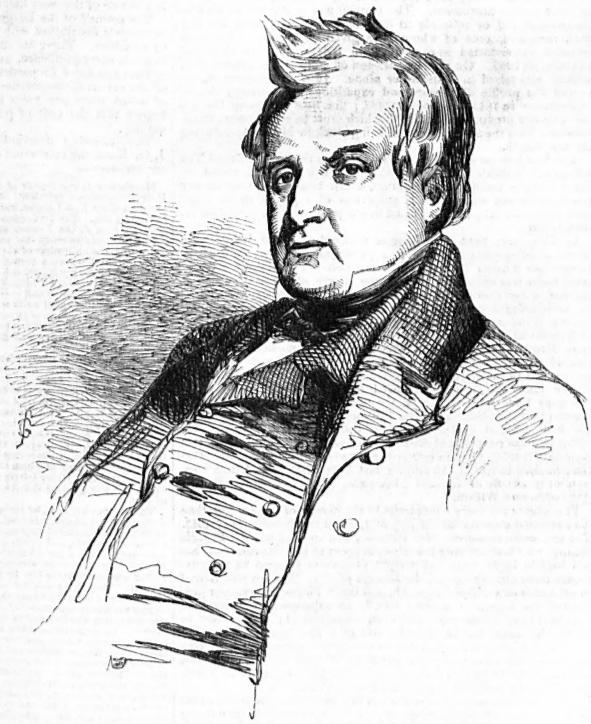
HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P.

Mr. Cobden was the son of a respectable farmer at Midhurst, but having been left in narrow circumstances by the death of his father, he was placed at an early age in a London warehouse, where he rose steadily through all the subordinate grades, until he stood high in the confidence of his employers. Circumstances on which it is not necessary to dilate, enabled him to commence business for himself in partnership with Messrs. Sherreff and Foster; and by their combined efforts, and their united talents, they soon raised their establishment to a high rank in the print trade. Mr. Cobden had the advantage of foreign travel; he had gone through the greater part of the United States, and had visited southern Europe and the countries around the Levant. His powers of shrewd observation, and his habits of calm reflection, were exercised and strengthened in foreign lands. Many will, no doubt, recollect his sarcastic attack on a system of education which instructs youth in every particular of the course of the Ilyssus, a stream which may be crossed dryshod, and leaves them ignorant of those mighty rivers, the Ohio and the Mississippi, that roll their waters through their thousands of miles. One great principle which his travels developed in his mind was, that the preservation of peace is the greatest common interest of nations, and that its maintenance is the first duty of a statesman. Animated by this conviction, he published some pamphlets to dispel the alarms which had been excited by the designs imputed to Russia; and he had the gratification to find that his sober statements went far to dispel the imaginary terrors which had been spread abroad. He was also a contributor to "Tait's Magazine," in which he advocated liberal politics without any reference to party distinctions, and stigmatised the spirit of party as the greatest evil to which the forms of constitutional government are exposed.

To another important subject, that of national and commercial education, he gave earnest attention. His exertions to raise the standard of both were unremitting; and to him Manchester is mainly indebted for the establishment of the Athenæum. It must not be supposed that his course was free from difficulties. In Manchester, as elsewhere, any novelties proposed by a stranger are sure to be viewed with jealousy by the old inhabitants; and the condemnation of party is sure to provoke the hostility of those who are accustomed to be guided by party associations. The Whigs, who were very powerful at Manchester, long felt cool towards Richard Cobden; but he rose in popularity as he rose in fortune, and by the exercise of the same qualities—cool determination and inflexible perseverance. When Manchester was incorporated, his fellow citizens showed their sense of his merits by electing him one of the alderman; and it is understood that he could, if he pleased, have been chosen representative for the borough.

Mr. Cobden is of ordinary stature, spare and rather delicate in form; his countenance, deeply marked with the lines of thought, has rather a melancholy cast; if one met him in a cloister, he would pass for a studious ascetic, who had spent the midnight oil in poring over the sages of antiquity. This impression would, however, be dispelled by the practical benevolence of the smile which occasionally ripples over his countenance. Meditative thoughtfulness is however the more common expression of his features, until he rises to speak

GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.



COLONEL THOMPSON.

and then every gesture shows that the man of thought is also a man of action. His style of speaking is a mixture of the didactic and the conversational; his rhetoric is always kept in strict subservience to his logic; and he seems to disdain any illustration which does not help forward his argument. Few men can more dexterously manage an unwieldy array of facts and figures;

> The Gordian knot of them he can untie,
> Familiar as his garter.

In private life he is beloved by all his acquaintances of every party, and he numbers among his intimate friends many who are most strongly opposed to his political views. He has been suspected of poetry, but we have never seen any of his verses, and we should conjecture that his flirtations with the Muses have been few and far between.

After the adoption of Cobden's petition by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a few individuals met and subscribed 1000*l.* towards defraying the expense of a combined movement against the Corn Laws. Deputies were invited from all parts of the kingdom to assemble in Manchester in January 1839; and after an anxious discussion, it was resolved that a solemn appeal should be made to the legislature. When the Parliament assembled in the following month, deputations came to London, bearing petitions signed by hundreds of thousands from every part of the country. They prayed to be heard at the bar of the house, but their petition was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Villiers, the leader of the free trade party in the House of Commons, resolved to bring the question forward in the shape of a substantive motion; but he and his friends were scarcely allowed a hearing, and the proposition was rejected by a majority of 344 against 197.

Charles Pelham Villiers, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, belongs to a family which has been more than ordinarily prolific in diplomatists and statesmen. Trained to study from his early youth, he became fondly attached to economic science, and from his first entrance into parliament his efforts have been almost exclusively directed to obtain the establishment of economic principles in legislation. Like Cobden his figure is spare and his cast of countenance thoughtful, but there is more of animation in his features, and of fire in his eyes. His style of speaking is ornate but not elaborate, and he wields better the principles of science than the figures of statistics. There is an earnestness in his oratory bespeaking deep strength of conviction, but a mixed audience cannot always follow him through the processes by which this conviction was attained. His statement of the case against the Corn Laws in 1838 was a complete exposition of the feelings of the different deputations, and this circumstance not a little aggravated their disappointment at the decisive rejection of the motion.

The deputies met to determine the line of conduct which ought to be adopted under the circumstances. Mr. Cobden, in the course of the discussion, cited the example of the Hanseatic cities, and recommended that the cities of England should form a similar league for the defence of their mutual interests. "An Anti-Corn Law League!" exclaimed a voice; "Yes, an Anti-Corn Law League!" repeated Mr. Cobden, and the proposal was at once accepted by the assembly. An executive council was formed, having its head-quarters in Manchester, with power to control the entire movement, to hire lecturers, to distribute tracts, to publish a journal as the organ of the body, and to summon such meetings as circumstances might render necessary.

Mr. George Wilson was appointed chairman of the council; though a young man he had already acquired a high reputation in Manchester for his skill and sagacity in the management of public business; but few could have suspected the rare administrative talent which he has since displayed; his extraordinary fertility in resources, his untiring industry, and, what is still more rare, his infallible sagacity in selecting instruments. Cool and resolute, possessing the most winning manners but quite unassuming in his deportment, Mr. Wilson is probably the only man in the League who could adequately fulfil the multifarious duties he has undertaken.

A French writer describes Mr. Wilson as the Agamemnon, Mr. Cobden as the Ulysses, and Mr. Bright as the Ajax of the League. However travel and eloquence may identify Mr. Cobden with his classical parallel, there is one great difference between Mr. Bright and the son of Telamon; he has not a particle of jealousy towards his compeer. Never did two men take the lead in a public movement, who have acted together with equal harmony and concert. Mr. Bright is of a more robust frame and sanguine temperament than his associate; there is more force in his action, more energy in his voice, and more sarcasm in his language. Though a member of the Society of Friends, there is a bold and warlike spirit manifest in his tone, attitude, and gesture, which seems ready to encounter if not to provoke hostility. Experience has calmed down much of his excessive fervour; but still he rarely speaks without being roused to an enthusiasm which he does not fail to communicate to his audience.

The League having been formed, it was necessary to raise funds to maintain the movement. The council was composed of all who contributed 50*l.* or upwards to the common cause; there are 321 such members, some of whom have given 500*l.* each. The sums raised by subscription were 10,000*l.* in 1841, 50,000*l.* in 1843, and 116,000*l.* in 1845. On the last occasion of collecting a subscription, 20,000*l.* was raised in Manchester alone. In these amounts are included the profits of bazaars and expositions of industry; that of Manchester in 1843 produced 10,000*l.*; that held in Covent Garden last summer produced 25,000*l.*; to which must be added about 4000*l.* obtained from the sale of the remaining stock in Manchester during the last month.

The first journal started by the League was the "Anti-Bread Tax Circular," published in Manchester, which is now superseded by the "League, published in London, which circulates about twenty thousand copies weekly, every subscriber of a pound to the common fund annually being entitled to a copy during the period of his subscription.

In February, 1843, the League resolved to make London the centre of its operations. The first public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where such crowds assembled, that the great room was unable to contain one fourth of those who sought admission, and some of the speakers quitted the platform to address the multitudes that crowded the hall and the staircase. In consequence of the increasing anxiety evinced by the inhabitants of the metropolis to hear "the men of Manchester," it was resolved to engage Drury Lane Theatre. The crowds that flocked thither increased on every successive evening, and the interest which the public took in the discussions greatly and visibly augmented. From Drury Lane the League removed to Covent Garden, where its meetings have now been held for two years. It was in Covent Garden that the chairman of the League reported the objects which had been effected by the first large subscription of 50,000*l.* He stated that the council had distributed nine millions of tracts; that their paid lecturers had in one year delivered 650 lectures; and that 140 principal towns of the empire had been visited by deputations, consisting chiefly of Colonel Thompson, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Ashworth, and Wilson.

Few events are more memorable in the history of the League than the contested election for the city of London in the summer of 1843. The free trade candidate, Mr. Pattison, was opposed by Mr. Francis Baring, who had not only the whole support of the Government, but was backed by an immense weight of private interest in the city. Under these circumstances, the success of Mr. Pattison was viewed on all hands as a decided triumph, and the "Times" newspaper proclaimed the League "a great fact." In subsequent elections the Leaguers have for the most part been unsuccessful; their defeat in South Lancashire led to the adoption of a new system of tactics. Mr. Cobden proposed a plan for increasing the strength of the free traders in the counties by the purchase of forty shilling freeholds, and under the direction of the council more than a quarter of a million of money has been expended for this object.

It has been a great object of the council of the League to show that the Corn Laws are not less injurious to the agriculturists than to the manufacturers. They have published three essays on this subject, to which prizes were awarded; and Mr. Cobden, during the course of last session, moved for a committee to inquire into the effect of protection on agriculture; but his motion was rejected. Several farmers, however, have taken an active share in the meetings at Covent Garden, and, among others, Earl Ducie, the most eminent of our practical agriculturists.

Among the speakers who have taken an active part in the meetings at Covent Garden, we may notice Lord Radnor, who, as Lord Folkstone, was a very conspicuous member of the Radical opposition in the House of Commons during the Percival and Liverpool administrations. Age has chilled the fire of his oratory, but it has also improved its temper. He speaks with great fluency, in a plain, unadorned style, and is always heard with respectful attention. His son, the Hon. "Mr. Bouverie," the member for Kilmarnock, is also one of the League, and has occasionally spoken at Covent Garden.

There is perhaps no orator a greater favourite with the audience than Mr. Milner Gibson. A great portion of his success must indeed be attributed to his natural advantages—a graceful person, brilliant eyes, a winning smile, a bland demeanour, and a voice attuned to the richest notes of melody. We have no modern speaker who at all can compare with him in the music of the voice. His style of eloquence is playfully witty; his illustrations, usually most felicitous, have always something of a comic cast; his heart appears a well-spring of perpetual good humour; and hence, though he has many political opponents, he has not a single enemy. It is generally known that he first came into Parliament as the Conservative member for Ipswich, but that having changed his opinions, he resigned his seat, and appealed again to his constituents. Having been defeated, he remained for some time out of Parliament, but he was at length invited to become a candidate for Manchester, and after a smart contest with Sir George Murray, was returned for that important borough. Since that time, his connection with the constituency of Manchester has been cemented by his close attention to the local business of the town, and the great skill and knowledge which he has displayed in the discussion of commercial questions.

Dr. Bowring, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Christie, and Mr. O'Connell are among the members of Parliament who have advocated free trade on the boards of Covent Garden. These meetings have been of great service in diffusing the principles of free trade, not only in London but throughout the country, and even on the continent. A collection of the most remarkable speeches has been translated into French, and published by Mr. F. Bastiat, member of the General Council of Les Landes; and the work enjoys a very extensive circulation in France and Western Germany. The League speeches are also regularly re-published in America, but especially in the southern and western states.

The most critical period in the history of the League was the outbreak in the manufacturing districts in the summer of 1841. Suddenly, and as if by some spontaneous movement, the operatives in the mills and factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire quitted their looms and spindles, and, forming themselves into huge organised masses, they paraded the country, demanding and enforcing a total cessation of labour, until their wages should be increased. This movement was simultaneously followed by the workmen in the Staffordshire potteries, in the iron and coal districts, and in other parts of the north of England. In general, the conduct of these excited multitudes was free from violence, particularly in Lancashire where bodies of tens of thousands of men, women, and children paraded the country without attempting a single act of spoliation or violence upon the property of their employers. But in Staffordshire, and some parts of Yorkshire, the rioters were brought into collision with the military, and some lives were lost. These disorders were, however, speedily suppressed by the local authorities, aided by the Government. An effort was made by the enemies of the free-traders to charge the first origin of these disturbances on the League; but the charge was so palpably absurd, that it recoiled on the heads of its authors. It was too great a tax on credulity to require men to believe that those who had large fortunes invested in machinery had conspired for the destruction of their own property.

The supporters of the Corn Laws in 1842 tried to organise a rival body to the League, under the name of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture: it held no public meetings, employed no lecturers, and circulated but few tracts. After a short time its name was lost to the public view, and it has now little more than a nominal existence.

Though the most striking displays of the League are made in London, Manchester continues to be the seat of the administration. The League chambers are in Newhall Buildings, Market Street, Manchester, and are very spacious. At eleven o'clock every morning the members of council assemble in the council chamber, with the same punctuality which they show in attending to their own business. Every one quits his mill, or his counting-house, to aid in advancing the movement. In the evening there is a second re-union, and the members take tea together. One might suppose, from this exemplary assiduity, that the council was composed of persons who had a great deal of leisure on their hands; but, on the contrary, no men in the three kingdoms are so fully occupied. Mr. Rawson the treasurer, and one of the most regular attendants of the council, is also one of the most indefatigable men of business in Manchester.

The council of the League is divided into several committees, and business is distributed with as much order as ministerial functions by a cabinet. There are committees of agriculture, commerce, publication, correspondence, and finance, independent of special committees appointed for particular objects. Some notion may be formed of the extent of the relations of the council with local associations, of which there are more than a hundred in England, when it is known that the cost of postage often amounts to twenty pounds per day.

The following description of the working of the League by J. G. Kohl, the celebrated German traveller, cannot fail to interest our readers:—

> Manchester is the centre of the Anti-Corn-Law, as Birmingham is of the Universal Suffrage, agitation. At Manchester are held the general meetings of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and here it is that the committee of the League constantly sits. The kindness of a friend procured me admission to the great establishment of the League at Manchester, where I had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing much that surprised and interested me. George Wilson and other well-known leaders of the League, who were assembled in the committee-room, received me as a stranger, with much kindness and hospitality, readily answering all my questions, and making me acquainted with the details of their operations. I could not help asking myself whether in Germany, men, who attacked with such talent and energy the fundamental laws of the state, would not have been long ago shut up in some gloomy prison as conspirators and traitors, instead of being permitted to carry on their operations thus freely and boldly in the broad light of day; and, secondly, whether in Germany such men would ever have ventured to admit a stranger into all their secrets with such frank and open cordiality.
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> I was astonished to observe how the Leaguers, all private persons, mostly merchants, manufacturers, and men of letters, conducted political business like statesmen and ministers. A talent for public business seems an innate faculty in the English. Whilst I was in the committee-room, immense numbers of letters were brought in, opened, read, and answered, without a moment's delay. These letters, pouring in from all parts of the United Kingdom, were of the most various contents—some trivial, some important, but all connected with the objects of the party. Some brought news of the movements of eminent Leaguers or of their opponents, for the eye of the League is ever fixed upon the doings both of friend and enemy. Others contained pecuniary contributions from well-wishers of the cause, for each of whom the president immediately dictated an appropriate letter of thanks. Other letters related anecdotes, showing the progress of the cause, and the gradual defection of the farmers—the most resolute supporters of Peel.
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> The League has now, by means of local associations in all parts of the kingdom, extended its operation and influence over the whole country, and attained an astonishing national importance. Its festivals, anti-corn-law bazaars, anti-corn-law banquets, and others of a like nature, appear like great national anniversaries. Besides the acknowledged members of the League, there are numbers of important men who work with them and for them in secret. Every person who contributes 50*l.* to the League fund has a seat and voice in their council. They have committees of working men for the more thorough dissemination of their doctrines among the lower classes, and committees of ladies to procure the co-operation of women. They have lecturers, who are perpetually traversing the country to fan the flames of agitation in the minds of the people. These lecturers often hold conferences and disputations with lecturers of the opposite party, and not unfrequently drive them in disgrace from the field. It is also the business of the travelling lecturers to keep a vigilant watch on every movement of the enemy, and acquaint the League with every circumstance likely to affect its interests. The Leaguers write direct letters to the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and other distinguished people, to whom, as well as to the foreign ambassadors, they send copies of those journals containing the most faithful accounts of their proceedings. Sometimes they send personal deputations to distinguished opponents, in order to tell them disagreeable truths to their faces. Nor do the Leaguers neglect the potent instrumentality of that hundred armed Briareus, the press. Not only do they spread their opinions through the medium of those journals favourable to them; they issue many periodicals of their own, which are exclusively devoted to the interests of the League. These contain, of course, full reports of all meetings, proceedings, and lectures against the Corn Laws; extracts from Anti-Corn-Law publications, repeating, for the thousandth time, that monopoly is contrary to the order of nature, and that the League seeks only to restore the just order of Providence; original articles, headed "Signs of the Times," "Anti-Corn-Law Agitation in London," "Progress of the Good Work," &c. &c.; and last, not least, poems, entitled, "Lays of the League," advocating in various ways the cause of free trade, and satirising their opponents generally with more lengthiness than wit. Nor does the Anti-Corn-Law party omit to avail itself of the agency of those cheap little pamphlets called "Tracts," which are such favourite party-weapons in England. With these tiny dissertations, seldom costing more than twopence or threepence, and generally written by some well-known Anti-Corn-Law leader, such as Cobden or Bright, the League are perpetually attacking the public as with a bombardment of small shot. I saw three or four dozen of such publications announced at the same time by one bookseller, Mr. Gadsby. Still tinier weapons, however, are the Anti-Corn-Law wafers, consisting of short mottos, couplets, and aphorisms of every class, grave and gay, serious and satirical, witty and unmeaning; but all bearing on the one point of monopoly and free trade. These are sometimes taken from the Bible, sometimes from the works of celebrated writers and orators, sometimes from the speeches and publications of the Leaguers themselves, and sometimes are produced by the inventive ingenuity of the editor. Eighteen sheets of these wafers are sold in a pretty cover for one shilling, and each sheet contains forty mottos. Astonishing indeed is the profuse expenditure of labour, ingenuity, wit, and talent, and likewise of stupidity, folly, and dulness with which, in this wonderful England, the smallest party operations are carried on! Even in children's books do both the Leaguers and Anti-Leaguers carry on their warfare, thus early sowing the seeds of party spirit in the minds of future generations.
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> All the publications of the League are not only written, but printed, bound, and published at the League rooms, in Market Street, Manchester. I went through the various rooms where these operations were carried on, until I came at last to the great League depôt, where books, pamphlets, letters, newspapers, speeches, reports, tracts, and wafers, were all piled in neat packets of every possible size and appearance, like the packets of muslin and calico in the great warehouses of Manchester. Beyond this was a refreshment room, in which tea was offered us by several hospitable ladies, with whom we engaged in conversation for a little while.

The League has never been identified with any political party, and its leaders have taken more than ordinary precautions to insure its dissolution so soon as its objects have been attained. For this reason they have abstained from creating anything like property in the association; and even their weekly journal is published at so low a price as to prevent its being carried on, except at a loss.

We have thus given a sketch of the origin, progress, and working of the League, without pronouncing any opinion upon the end at which it aims, or the means which it employs. We have treated it as "a great fact;" it is indeed a fact that has no parallel in political history. Its progress has been continuous; whether successful at elections or defeated, the body has not ceased to acquire strength, and to occupy an advancing share of public interest. It has made large demands on the purses of its supporters, and will probably make more; but money is the last thing that will be found wanting to its operations; and we believe that the council has been pressed to make larger demands on the liberality of the Leaguers than those to which so ready and ample a response has been given.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

UNTOWARD EVENTS ON THE WEDDING DAY.—*Edward Chandler*, a sedate looking young man, twenty-one years of age, was indicted for stealing a shawl, scarf, a wedding-ring, and a purse containing gold and silver coin, the property of Caroline Amelia Eliza Robins, his sweetheart, and a hat, value 10*s.*, the property of G. Robins, her brother. The prosecutrix, a smart little dressmaker, stated that she lately lived at Kensington. Has known the prisoner, who is a baker, for some time. He wooed and won her, and, as she supposed, they were on the eve of marriage when the robbery was committed by him. He told her he had published the banns in Paddington Church, but it proved otherwise. On the day he robbed and abandoned her he took her to Paddington, as he said, to be married. He took her to a beer-shop near the church, and told her to wait there while he fetched her brother to witness the ceremony and give her away. He took her purse away, and obtained possession of the wedding-ring, which she had purchased herself. He never came back to her, and his story about putting up the banns was fudge. The purse and scarf, which were found on the prisoner, were now produced, and sworn to by the witness. The police constable who apprehended the prisoner at the Jews' Harp public-house some time after his elopement, said he found the hat on his head, the scarf round his neck, and the purse in his pocket. The prisoner made a long statement to the jury, and said that he had not published the banns, nor did he ever intend to marry his accuser. He declared that she lent him the purse of money and the scarf, and bought him a new hat, in order that they should go out respectable on a day's pleasure.

Common-serjeant: Yes; she thought the day's pleasure was to get married. What say you to taking away her wedding-ring and the shawl?

The prisoner made a very lame attempt to explain this part of the transaction, which, however, he did not deny. The jury consulted for ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Not guilty," to the evident surprise of many in the court.

The prisoner was then charged with stealing a diamond breast-pin, the property of a gentleman in whose house he had lodged. The facts here were clearly proved, and the jury immediately found him guilty. The prisoner was again indicted for secreting 14*s.* 8*d.*, and two other sums of money, which he had received by virtue of his employment for, and on account of, Mr. Black, his master. The prosecutor stated that he is a baker, living at Lambeth, and the prisoner was formerly in his service. It was his duty to pay in daily all the money he had received on his round, but he had failed to do so in several instances, three of which he was about to prove. Three females were then called to prove payment of the sums in question. Other cases were about to be entered upon, but the foreman said they were satisfied, and pronounced a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence—Transportation for seven years.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—THE ROBBERY AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.—Mr. Hobler, the solicitor, having attended the Mansion House upon a case of forgery, the lord mayor observed to him, that twelve months having elapsed since the perpetration of the robbery at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., it would no doubt gratify the public feeling to be informed exactly of the nature and extent of the measures adopted to prevent the circulation of the stolen notes, and to cause the apprehension of the thieves. The plan of giving publicity to all the circumstances at the Mansion House before the chief magistrate would, in all probability, be productive of good in impressing the necessity of keeping alive the inquiry amongst the police authorities of all the continental countries in which attempts might be made to circulate the notes.

Mr. Hobler said the lord mayor had anticipated his wish in desiring to be informed of the steps taken to detect the plunderers, and to recover, or render wholly useless, the stolen property. It was just twelve months since this monstrous robbery had been committed, but up to the present moment not the slightest clue existed that was likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators, nor had one of the stolen notes made its appearance, or been heard of any where, although some romantic accounts had occasionally sprung up, the offspring of the curiosity excited by so extraordinary a robbery. In order to obstruct the circulation of the stolen notes, it was unnecessary to mention that the utmost activity and watchfulness had been exercised. Within twelve hours after the discovery of the very serious loss sustained by the firm, he dispatched his clerk to the principal cities and towns of France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, to secure the vigilant co-operation of the British consuls, and of the police in each country in furthering his detective measures, and he put himself in correspondence with every representative of the British government in every part of the world. He rejoiced to say that the powerful aid he thus applied for had been most readily and cheerfully accorded. The expense attending the extensive means taken to circulate the information of the robbery was, of course, large; but it was an object of inconsiderable magnitude in comparison with the anxiety to get hold of the parties implicated in the robbery.

The lord mayor said he had been given to understand that the General Steam Navigation Company had yielded prompt and efficacious assistance in conveying the published lists of the stolen notes to the places to which they were directed.

Mr. Hobler said that no opportunity had been neglected in repeating the caution, for on the Queen's visit to Germany, when the continent was inundated with English, a fresh supply of the lists of stolen notes, with cautions in different languages, were, by the zealous kindness of the directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, conveyed to different parts of the world for new distribution. In England, Ireland, and Scotland the most active measures had been pursued, the outports and principal towns having been well supplied from time to time with lists and cautions, through the agency of the police, independently of the circulation of immense numbers through every government officer in the country, and the thousands which had been and were continually being applied for by, and given to, mercantile men of all descriptions. To these measures, and to unceasing vigilance in pursuing them, was it attributable that not one of the notes had got into circulation. It was due to the commissioners of her Majesty's Customs and Excise to mention, that they immediately consented, upon his application, to send lists to all their collectors, and the stations connected with the various departments of those authorities; and he also stated the readiness of Lord Lonsdale, the postmaster-general, to aid, as far as he could; and although it was out of his lordship's power to circulate the bills through his department, he supplied lists of all the postmasters in the United Kingdom, to whom bills were forwarded without delay. Various other public bodies and companies had likewise expressed their readiness to assist in the matter. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company had supplied all their stations (nearly forty in number) with great quantities of lists. The New South Wales Packet Company had acted with similar energy, and the loss was as well known at Sydney as at London. So also had the directors and superintendents of the railways acted with the utmost kindness and liberality—the Great Western, the London and Birmingham, the South Eastern, the Brighton and Folkestone and Dover, and Southampton. In fact, almost every public company, besides numerous private firms, of publishers, Manchester warehousemen, and others, inclosed lists in their parcels to the country. Every department of business had been applied to for co-operation, and the readiness to give aid had been universal; and it was most satisfactory to know that in nearly all the instances above-mentioned, the parcels of lists had been transmitted and conveyed to their destination without cost. The lord mayor said it gave him great gratification to hear that such praiseworthy sympathy had been manifested by the parties applied to with the loss which Messrs. Rogers and Co. had sustained. He was convinced that the public, who had shown so much good feeling on the occasion, would be glad to be informed that no effort was left untried to render the respectable firm, from which so serious a robbery had been committed, every service, and to mitigate the inconveni

ences to which they must for some time have been necessarily exposed. His lordship was of opinion that the publication of what had been stated by Mr. Hobler, who had acted with such skill and judgment in the whole of the distressing affair, would be the means of reviving the activity of the authorities originally appealed to. It was evident that the measures resorted to had produced a great effect upon the persons implicated in the robbery, for, as far as could be ascertained, not one of the bank notes had been seen even amongst the stags in Bloomsbury Lane. It was, however, still indispensably necessary that the public should exercise the vigilance with which the proceedings of those that were engaged in the inquiry was marked from the commencement to the present time.

QUEEN SQUARE.—STARVATION AND THEFT.—*John Bedsted*, a poor, miserable, attenuated being, was charged with felony. He had been served on the previous evening by the waiter at the Pineapple, William Street, Pimlico, carrying a quart pot partially concealed in a bag, and, on his being stopped, the pot was found to belong to the proprietor of the Phœnix, in the same neighbourhood. It was further proved that he had been seen in possession of another pot a night or two previously.

Prisoner, on being called upon to make his defence, said, "I am afraid I have not done enough."

Mr. Bond: What answer have you to the charge?—Prisoner: I am afraid I have not done enough. I wish to be transported.

Mr. Bond: I am afraid you know but little of the condition of a transport.—Prisoner: Any condition, sir, is better than mine. I wander about the streets without a single friend to help me, or a roof to shelter me. I am starving. I have scarcely a rag to cover me, and I have no food to eat. It is not true that I stole the pot; I found it in the street, and took it to get a little milk in. But I am tired of my existence, and pray transport me if you can.

Mr. Bond committed him for a month.

Prisoner: I am very much obliged to you even for that; but I was in hopes you would have done more.

THAMES.—ADVERTISING MONEY BORROWERS.—An elderly man, named *Redwood*, was charged on Monday with having obtained a loan of 10*l.* from Mr. Fowler of Stepney, who had answered an advertisement inserted in a morning paper by the defendant requesting a loan. The witness required a twill of cloth as security, which he represented to be worth 12*l.*; he also left with Mr. Fowler two pawnbrokers' duplicates, and accepted a bill for 12*l.*, the additional 2*l.* being the bonus for the loan for one month. At the expiration of that time the bill was dishonoured, no person of the defendant's name being found at the address given. The duplicates were valueless, and the cloth worth only 3*l.* Mr. Fowler, seeing other advertisements of the same kind in the papers, got a friend to answer one, when Redwood appeared with another roll of cloth, and whilst negotiating for the loan, Mr. Fowler entered and gave him into custody to a policeman, and he was forthwith taken to the Thames Police-office. Mr. Broderip, the magistrate, refused to interfere until the charge had been regularly entered on the police sheet, for which purpose the parties went to the station, and the defendant will be brought up again.

LITERATURE.

Captain Sir W. Symonds' Principles of Naval Architecture Vindicated.

It has always afforded us pleasure to witness the bold endeavours of the "United Service Gazette" to vindicate the character of Sir William Symonds from the aspersions that have been cast upon it, and to uphold his system of naval architecture against an interested party, who would have victimised the first, and vilely traduced the latter. In a publication like ours, it is only occasionally that we can enter upon this subject; but a recently-published work solely devoted to it has awakened our stronger attention, giving, as it does, nearly 900 pages of admirable testimonials from all ranks in the navy, proving the great superiority of the surveyor's mode of building. Much has been said of Sir W. Symonds, and the work we have alluded to affords us the following account:—

WHO IS SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS?

Sir William Symonds, if I am' correctly informed, is the son of Capt. Thomas Symonds, R.N., and was born at Taunton, Somersetshire, in the year 1782. At the early age of eleven years he had the misfortune to lose his parent. The naval spirit was, however, hereditary; and in 1794, when twelve years old, the young William Symonds entered the service at Torbay, as a midshipman on board the "Leviathan," and for twenty-two years was incessantly and actively employed in almost every description of craft, and in most parts of the world, and thus gained that knowledge and experience which have proved the foundation of his great constructive improvements. While in the London, he shared in Lord Bridport's action off L'Orient, when three sail of the line, Alexander, Tigre, and Formidable, were captured; was also present when the Gloire and Gentille, French frigates, and the Jean Bart (corvette) were taken by Sir John Colpoy's squadron; and was afterwards employed in the blockade of Richerie, at Cadiz. The London also bore a conspicuous part in the transactions attending the mutiny at Spithead.

In 1797 Mr. Symonds was discharged into the Cerberus frigate of 32 guns, which, commanded by Capt. John Drew, captured two large corvettes and several privateers; and, after the melancholy death of her gallant captain, under the command of Captain Maensamora, engaged three large Spanish frigates and two corvettes, off Cape Ortegal, disabling the men-of-war and burning the largest ship in their convoy. He subsequently served in the Cambrian, 40, one of the channel and western squadron, under Sir Edward Pellew, and was also engaged in supplying the Chouans, in Quiberon Bay, with arms and money, and in capturing several armed vessels from the enemy.

In 1800 he passed for a lieutenant, and was sent to the Endymion, which convoyed a fleet of Indiamen from St. Helena to the Downs. Mr. Symonds taking charge of a ship worth 300,000*l.*, and carrying her safely to the river. He was subsequently appointed as lieutenant to the Belleisle, 74, and the Royal Sovereign, 100. Both ships were attached to the blockading squadron off Toulon, under the command of the immortal Nelson, and both bore a distinguished part in the crowning victory of Trafalgar; but Lieutenant Symonds having in the interim been appointed first lieutenant of the Inconstant, 36, his the mortification of not being a personal sharer in that battle. As first lieutenant of the Scorpion, 18 guns, Capt. Philip Carteret, he was most actively employed in the West Indies, following and blockading Jerome Bonaparte's squadron, destroying forts and vessels in the Spanish main, and on the Plymouth station capturing successively a considerable number of the most celebrated and mischievous French privateers in those seas, of whom the Scorpion was the complete scourge. He then took the command of the Violet lugger, stationed at the Channel Islands for the purpose of carrying despatches between them and England and the squadron off Cherbourg; next, as first lieutenant of the Brilliant, 28, he was employed in action under Sir Sidney Smith and Admiral de Courcy, and subsequently was appointed to the San Domingo, which was employed in the blockade of Flushing, under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan.

In 1811 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Pique, 36, Capt. Anthony Maitland, in which he continued to the close of the war in 1816, actively employed in the Channel, at Lisbon, and in the West Indies; and which ship, during that period, captured, recaptured, and detained no less than twenty-four vessels of the enemy's property. This triumphantly closed the warlike services of Sir W. Symonds afloat, the variety and nature of which speak for themselves. During the whole of this period of twenty-two years, he had paid the utmost attention to the construction, advantages, and defects of all the vessels with which he had served, or which came under his notice; and it was from the practical observations which he then made, that he drew the inference, that the then existing system of construction was radically faulty, and that the remedy was to be found in the adoption of those principles which he has since introduced into the British navy with so much credit to himself, and with so much advantage to the country.

In 1819 he was appointed magistrate for the Maltese ports, captain of the port of Valetta, and intendant of marine police, where he remained till 1825, and it was whilst here that he built his famous yacht "Nancy Dawson." In his magisterial capacity he brought the pirates Delano and his crew to trial, six of whom were hanged in the case of the William and Helen. In 1825 he received an appointment to H.M. yacht the Royal George, and commanded the Calliope tender, in which he superintended the oyster fishery at Jersey. On being raised to the rank of commander, he commenced that beautiful sloop of war the Columbine, was appointed to command her, and subsequently had the gratification of witnessing her great superiority over others of a similar class. In 1827 he attained post rank, and in 1830 built the Pantaloon for the Duke of Portland, which was victorious in her contests, and also received the thanks of the Admiralty for a treatise on the hydrography of the Adriatic.

His mode of building very naturally attracted the attention of the Admiralty, and he was ordered to Woolwich to construct various vessels, and in the following year he received the onerous appointment of surveyor of the navy. Constantly active in body and mind, and earnestly desirous to fulfil the arduous obligations of his office for the benefit of our wooden walls, Sir William has visited the Baltic, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brest, the Russian and Turkish establishments in the Bosphorus and Black Sea, Genoa, and the timber districts in the Apennines, whence he has introduced the acorns into our royal forests, and into the woods of many English noblemen and gentlemen. For fifty years Sir William has applied his best energies to the benefit of his country; and he has now lived, through good report and through evil report, to find himself proudly pre-eminent over his utterly defeated traducers. For speed in sailing, stability under canvas, comfort to officers and men, and well able to meet the foe, his ships possess all the finest qualifications and undeniable advantages. Sir William is now in his sixty-third year, and we trust will live many years to enjoy his triumph.

England in 1815 and 1845; or, a Sufficient and a Contracted Currency. Blackwood and Sons.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember the Currency debate which arose out of Mr. Hume's motion on light sovereigns, at the close of the last parliamentary session, when Sir Robert Peel, instead of replying to the arguments of the new member for Birmingham, Mr. Spooner, or to the very pertinent quotation that honourable gentleman made from a work then recently put forth by Mr. Alison, turned to another passage—one in which a remedy for our present anomalous monetary system was glanced at, but with a distinct disavowal by the writer that he considered the practical details of the subject within *his* province. This very disavowal, not quoted, seems to have pointed out the paragraph in question as the best by which to act upon the supporters of the ministry, so inconsistently ranged on the opposition side of the house. It will be recollected that the several sentences, as they were read in the well-known tones the premier assumes when he wishes to excite the merriment of his Whig friends, was followed with peals of responding cheers and laughter.

Mr. Alison has just published a second and much enlarged edition of the volume, entitled "England in 1815 and 1845;" and has added to it "a Postscript," in which he replies to the remarks of Sir Robert Peel in a manner so dignified, so *severely* temperate (if the expression may be allowed), and so unanswerable, as to be in entire contrast with the flimsy sophistry and ill-concealed discomfiture of the right honourable baronet. The learned author has shown on what an utter fallacy the whole objection raised by the bullionist-premier rests, and has exposed the unaccountable ignorance, of an official personage, of the facts which experience and history present on that branch of the question with which he chose to meddle, as a momentary escape from the withering exposure to which his favourite monetary policy had been subjected at the hands of an old and practical banker, in the person of Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Alison has written not only for the present age, but for posterity. The former volume of this gentleman was accompanied with a most important statistical table; but the present edition presents this invaluable Appendix in a very extended state, exhibiting great research and labour, and so elaborate as to secure for the work to which it is attached a place in the library of every statist, and of every man who has the least pretension to sound political economy. Among othe important improvements the learned historian has, in this table, reduced the sum of the national debt and annual taxation for the last fifty years into quarters of wheat, and has thereby proved irrefragably that the change effected in the currency by the Act of 1819 has so unjustly pressed upon national industry, as to render the producer liable to the payment of more than one third in substance for the same amount than was necessary under the former monetary system—a reason amply sufficient to account for the suffering of the labouring classes and the trading capitalist in the present day, because, whatever is true of Wheat is equally true of every other form of national production.

We shall take occasion hereafter to furnish our readers with some passages from a volume so seasonable at the present critical moment, when the nation is experiencing the first symptoms of one of those convulsions which it was the *professed* object of the "complement" of the Bill of 1819 to prevent, but which that measure has served to bring on within a few months of its completion—a measure which not only operates with cruel injustice to the producers of Great Britain, but which, from its grasping attempts to concentrate the precious metals, by making them the media of internal interchanges in a country like this, is spreading perplexity and ruin through other nations of the world. We cannot resist furnishing our readers with the concluding remarks of the author, in the hope that it will induce an early and a careful perusal of the whole work. After describing the effects on our monetary system of a failure in the harvest, Mr. Alison thus explains himself:—

That may occur, too, at a time when speculations the most weighty are on foot, and the currency previously in circulation is most required for the wants of the community. The evil will not thereby be doubled; it will be quadrupled. Like all mischievous panics, its effects will go on as the squares. Is it possible to contemplate such a state of things without the most serious apprehensions—without deep regret that it should be established and perpetuated by Act of Parliament? Does it not annul the best efforts of a paper currency, that of having an elastic quality, which causes it to expand when the metallic currency is contracted, and so obviate the ruinous and lasting effects of such temporary diminution on general credit? Is it surprising, when such is the law, that the mercantile classes watch the sky, that rain in autumn gives a serious shock to credit, and that stock of all kinds rises or falls with the changes of the weather? The Bankers' Act of 1844 should be styled—"An Act for the more effectual transferring of panics from agriculture to commerce, and for perpetuating commercial catastrophes in Great Britain."

British and Foreign Railway Review. Parts I., II., and III. Effingham Wilson.

One of the prominent effects of the Railway Movement has been the production of a host of newspapers and other publications devoted to railway affairs. The majority of these must of necessity just live, "its little hour," and pass away into the obscurity from whence, during the sunshine of the share market, they sprung. Here and there we may note one destined to a more permanent career; and amongst this class we may give a first place to the "British and Foreign Railway Review." The convenience of its form, the judgment displayed in the selection of subjects for discussion and criticism, and the talent and knowledge brought to bear upon his task by the editor, gives a degree of soundness to his opinions always desirable, but especially necessary in a work devoted to railway affairs. It appears twice a month, and certainly affords calmer, clearer, and more deliberate views than any of its weekly competitors; and hence must form one of the most permanent records of the remarkable movement now in progress.

The Floral Almanac for 1846. De la Rue.

A very novel and elegant specimen of printing in colours, from a design by Mr. Owen Jones, whose good taste in such things is well known. It forms an elegant sheet for the wall, and is quite worthy of a frame.

SALE OF THE LANSDOWNE TOWER PROPERTY.

We have watched with great and increasing interest the progress of the sale of the very small portion of the treasures collected at Lansdowne Tower by the late William Beckford, Esq; and never did we witness such competition for what nine tenths of the world would regard as trifles. China plates, for example, sold at 36 guineas the dozen, similar to what, upon ordinary occasions, might be purchased at five shillings each. Cups and saucers, perfectly useless from their delicacy, brought three and four guineas each. Vases, for china, which we fancy could be matched for fifty pounds, there has been realised five hundred and ninety guineas! It remains to be seen if the real objects of art, the pictures and Etruscan vases, will bring their value. We have observed artists employed in sketching the general forms of those beautiful vases, and making careful studies of the exquisite figures which embellish them. To the most undecated eye, Mr. Beckford's selection of those precious works of remote antiquity convey a feeling of admiration and wonder. Some of the figures are buoyant with life, the action spirited, and the flowing draperies waving in undulating lines of the most graceful combinations. We have contemplated with astonishment some of those wonderful groups, engaged evidently in some mystic rites. There is a solemnity and grandeur of manner in the artistical arrangement, totally unlike anything that we had ever previously seen. It is really astonishing, that mere outlines can be rendered so full of expression. We have been told that some of the figures of animals especially are not well drawn, the action being exaggerated; but this very extravagance is poetical, and adds to the charm. We do not profess to understand the subjects: to comprehend them must enhance the beholder's gratification, but that is the scholar's province. Severe study and careful investigation are needful to the understanding of those occult subjects. But, apart from all that does not speak of heathen mythology, there is much that is deeply interesting in such admirably-perfect—we are told unique—specimens, of that unpretentionable evidence which antiquarians claim for the people who have ceased to live now upwards of two thousand years.

But what, however, are the objects which will speedily be dispersed to what remains behind? Mere trifles; for the most precious, indeed all the treasured objects Mr. Beckford especially cared for, have been removed from the Tower to Lansdowne Crescent, or to Hamilton Palace. There are, for instance, the Babylonish cup, formed of some vitreous substance, with figures brilliant in colour, and covered with figures so fused and blended with the material, that it seems hopeless to conjecture what means have been employed to produce the effect. The candlestick of standard gold, from designs by Holbein; or those still more rare, which, when the peerless Alhambra was in all its glory, formed a portion of its regal luxury. The mighty vase sculptured from a single gem—the precious opal, polished throug our and sculptured marvellously. The Portland vase, lovely as it certainly is, would be unnoticed by the side of this most splendid work of art. Rubens made drawings of this wonderful vase, and separate drawings of the various details. The original drawings are, we believe, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; etchings from them, and also the engravings, are in the British Museum. For what purpose this huge mass of opal was excavated it is fruitless to conjecture; the hollow would contain a brace of magnums; but it was not, we imagine, fabricated for the festive board. Pine-cones and vines, and various fruits sacred to Bacchus, are introduced on the exterior; but the form suggests a sepulchral destination, and as Alexander the Great claimed his descent from the heathen god, may not this marvellous urn have been consecrated to receive the hero's ashes. We could enumerate hundreds of the finest works of the purest Greek, the Florentine, and the Italian art, some of which have occasionally been seen in Lansdowne Tower: others, which have always been kept in the cabinets built for their display in the apartments furnished purposely to receive them.

Of Limoges enamel there were in the Tower dishes large as a warrior's shield; the border gorgeous arabesque, and the field displaying classical subjects, many of them designed by Julio Clorio; ivory, which revealed the very thoughts of that most eccentric, daring prince of artists, Benvenuto Cellini. Yet there are in the collections other sculptures in ivory we should covet more than the priceless Benvenuto's; we refer to those frolicsome, laughter-loving, mirth-inspiring Dutchmen, whose forms are redolent of luxuriant health, and in whose physiognomy the mature expression of wit and passion is blended with innocence. Oh, rare Flamingo! how conspicuous amidst all this galaxy of objects, that in such various phases bear the mind's stamp, are thy glorious contributions!

The paintings which Mr. Beckford should never, we think, have been separated, for they form an entire history of art—the work of many some of those whose names we know not, but who are by centuries the predecessors of those great artists, known as the Old Masters. Those pictures are of infinite variety, and to obtain the connecting links was the pursuit of a life, aided by the influence which the combination of wealth and knowledge is sure to produce. We have observed persons turn with contempt from the quaint figures and faulty landscapes by Giotto Cimabue and Francia; yet a something has roused in them a feeling that made them blush for their disrespect. We have watched such novices until, after minute investigation, they have sobered down, and afterwards confessed to us, that the calm dignity, the religious feeling, and truthful expression of some, even of the most formal of these early pictures, have produced on their minds an effect which was deeper and would be more lasting than the recollection of anything produced afterwards. To speak the truth, however, the sequence is not broken, for the two or three pictures now offered for sale were, in fact, interlopers; and, precious as they certainly are individually, they could be spared without destroying the unity of the whole.

We cannot afford space to enumerate the admirably arranged Assyrian, Greek, Indian, Roman, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, British coins, or the vast collection of medals; neither can we even glance at the books, drawings, and millions of choicest prints; but we must linger for a moment as the gems which in our remembrance. Diamonds of the purest water, and of all colours, pink, yellow, violet, and jet black; rubies which almost realised the fiction of shedding light amidst darkness; a string of pearls, the sight of which rendered the matter of fact Mr. Rundel poetical; for it is said that he used the Persian metaphor, describing them as the condensed essence of moonbeams; agents in all parts of the world had a knowledge of this celebrated string of pearls; their form and lustre was registered, and when a corresponding head was in the market, whatever the price might be, it was certain to become Mr. Beckford's. We can imagine these pearls to be worn at some court drawing-room by his grand-daughter, the Princess Marchioness of Douglas.

The extraordinary interest excited by the sale of the splendid collection of paintings has not been exceeded by any thing we ever witnessed; and as far as our space will allow, we shall proceed to notice some of the most important and interesting lots.

Lot 308. A picture by Domenichino; which some of our friends thought inferior to many paintings of similar size which they had seen on the lids of snuff boxes, brought 100 guineas. So much for the honour of coming from the Aldobrandi palace, and having had a place in Lansdowne Tower.

Lot 312. Albert Cuyp, brought 175 guineas; homage rendered to the artist's fame, for without its pedigree we imagine that no such price would have been realised. The picture by Bonaventure Peters, which was of a corresponding size, and an unbiassed judgment would have deemed quite equal to Cuyp's, brought only 48 guineas.

Lot 313. Of this fruit piece, by G. Lance, it was reported that when the picture was exhibited in the British Gallery, it was designated the Sunbeam, a name by which it has ever since been known. Mr. Beckford told the secretary that he wished for this admirable picture, and was told that it had already been disposed of. Without asking either the price of the picture, or the name of the purchaser, he desired the secretary to present his compliments to the owner, and to say that if he would do him the favour to accept double the cost price he should feel sincerely obliged. The gentleman who had bought the picture of Lance was the artist's friend, and, sensible of the advantage of placing one of his productions in Mr. Beckford's collection, he relinquished his claim, and paid to Mr. Lance the doubled sum. A letter detailing these particulars, written by Mr. Lance, was offered by Mr. Eng ish to the purchaser. The original cost we do not remember, but the price brought at the auction was 65 guineas.

Lot 314. Gonzales Coques.—This admirable picture was warmly contested for, and brought 155 guineas; never have we seen a picture in which a domestic scene had more of individuality and nature. The costume of the lady was very similar to the fashion of the present day, and the picture was fresh as if painted recently.

Lot 318. Velasquez.—A portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, one of the most disagreeable of unpleasant looking individuals. It was only as a work of art that 32 guineas was paid for this picture. Another portrait, by Crayer, of the same monarch brought 15 guineas, and, we imagine, only for the same reason. The gorgeous suit of armour was represented with an exactitude that was almost deceptive.

Lot 319. West.—A grand mass in the interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, brought more than once so liberal a paymaster as Mr. Beckford would give the artist, 108 guineas! It is well known that Mr. Beckford was of ancient descent from both the royal family of France and Scotland, and kinared with many illustrious knights of the Order of the Garter, whose portraits are here introduced.

It is the fashion to exclaim that modern artists are not patronised, and that a love for the old masters almost exclusively prevails. We think differently; and there has been conclusive evidence during this sale in our favour. The pictures painted by Mr. William Maddox for the sanctuary, being in form the semi-lunette, which rendered them unfit for ordinary apartments, brought upwards of 50 guineas. A small landscape, by our celebrated citizen, Mr. Barker, which was painted only four years ago, and for which his patron gave 30 guineas, brought at this sale 40 guineas; and a painting by Copley Fielding, the exhibition price of which was, it is understood, 60 guineas, brought 140 guineas.

When the Hondeketer was placed before the company there was a general manifestation of delight. The touch of genius exalts even the meanest subject. Here poetry assumed dignity, and, although perfectly natural, are invested with an interest that excites the imagination. Something out of the picture, it may be the intrusive spectator, has disturbed chanticleer, and the congregated birds sympathise with their lord and master. A magnificent dog raises himself up, and by that peculiar tension of its webbed feet, which for an instant enables the ungainly bird to assume on land the gracefulness of its aquatic habits. By this stillness of the legs and a turning of the head, the duck's tale was told. The cock's comb is painted so admirably, that, as Mr. English said, if the bill was broken, you would expect to see blood trickling from the injury. The landscape is said to be by Beth; a copy it may be; but we see no reason why Hondeketer, who could paint so well, should employ another upon his canvass. It matters not, however, for the landscape is but an accessory—a mere furniture. One certainly. The interest will always be centered on the action which the birds display, the feathers are painted so like to realities, that it would seem that a passing breeze would ruffle their plumage.

The wonder of the collection, to our minds, was Waltkenberg's picture of the Building of Babel, formerly in King Charles's collection. A powerful magnifying glass was needful to descry all the details of this most extraordinary painting. The tower itself was made to appear stupendous from the diminutive figures employed in its construction. It would be impossible to designate the style of architecture, except that we are permitted to say that it was conventional. The surrounding country, intersected by rivers and canals, is crossed by a vast number of bridges, and continuous multitudes throng every portion of the landscape. Camels, loaded with material, in long defile and patient statelness, are proceeding towards the base of that gigantic tower; barges, burthened with stone and timber, almost choke up the numerous streams; and moving figures, in all directions, seem to be labouring as if their life depended on the effort. Various exhibitions of very curious machinery are detailed so accurately, that wood, iron, and brass are definitely marked. Several of the rulers and overlookers of this most awful instance of human infirmity are sumptuously arrayed and decked with chains of gold and jewels. As a curiosity this gem was coveted for a museum; but it went beyond provincial means, and was cheap at the price paid for it—120 guineas. When Mr. Beckford gave his order for the purchase, he said "Buy it, although the price should be as high as the tower itself."

We cannot give the names of the purchasers of these fine specimens of art, as agents were generally employed. But the King of Prussia, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Harrington, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Northwich, General Sir Wm. Davy, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Hume, and Charles Maxeile, Esq., it was rumoured, had made purchases.

In quitting this interesting subject, we have to acknowledge our obligations to Charles Empson, Esq., for much of the exclusive information we have been able to communicate. To the erudition and enlightened taste of that gentleman, much of the value of the more rare articles in Mr. Beckford's collection is to be attributed; for he has been able, by his historic criticisms on their authenticity and artistic rank, to rescue many of them from the neglect to which, in ignorance, they might otherwise have been exposed. We had made arrangements to engrave many of the precious articles to which he has called attention, but the press of more important matters has compelled us to relinquish our wishes.

The sale of the late Mr. Beckford's property realised for the lot sold in one day, 1495*l.*

The China brought most astounding prices, and the furniture more than it cost when new. The magnificent table of Florentine mosaic, which certainly was a most splendid thing, was sold for 399 guineas.

The Etruscan vases excited the deepest attention; one three-lobed lipped, of the most rare variety, on which a griffin and three finely drawn figures are engaged in sacrifice, brought only 163 guineas. The peculiarity of this unique vase is well understood by the learned; its value is further enhanced by the circumstance of the victor's laurel crown being in pure gold. This precious vase was bought for 163 guineas, for the trustees of the British Museum.

THE BOOTY TAKEN IN SCINDE.—We understand that a grant has been made to the captors of the booty taken in Scinde by the troops under Major-General Sir Charles Napier in February and March, 1843. The amount of bullion and treasure is stated at upwards of 400,000*l.*; what the value of the jewels, &c., may be is not known, but they will probably realise 100,000*l.*; so that not less than half a million sterling will fall to be divided among the captors. To the troops who were stationed in Scinde at the time of the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, but who were not actually present at those battles, a specific portion (we believe one-sixth) is allotted. The residue is given to the forces engaged in the battles, after deducting what they have already received under the head of account of the bullion and treasure amounts to upwards of 21,000*l.*—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

THE DRAMA.

THE PRINCESSES THEATRE.—With the present week Macready has closed his famous Shaksperean performances. The drama mourns his retirement; for it has made a gap in the histrionic enjoyments of the people which no lesser artist can fill. We witnessed his last personation—*Othello*, the noble hearted man of Venice. It was a picture of delicate finish, but of massive effect, and full of poetic feeling. "His parts, his title, and his perfect soul" were made to manifest him rightly. So perfectly was this accomplished, that even a child would have ceased to wonder at the love of *Desdemona* for the *tawny* Moor. It was evident she saw "his visage in his mind;" the actor made this unavoidable; his "dear bought honours" and his "valiant parts" were seen to fall gently, graciously, undesignedly, irresistibly, upon her impressible nature, and her heart subdued,

Even to the very quality of her lord,

became at once the key and the charm of the play. This was consummate acting; and the whole piece was carried through in the same spirit, down to the awful moment when, contemplating the murder of *Desdemona*, he exclaims with a pathos which none but the great actor of *Virginius* can command.

But yet the pity of it, Iago!
O, Iago, the pity of it, Iago!

"The wisdom," says Mr. Knight, "which belonged to Othello's enthusiastic temperament, was his confidence in the truth and purity of the being with whom his life was bound up, and his general reliance upon the better part of human nature, in his judgment of his friend. When the confidence was destroyed by the craft of his deadly enemy, his sustaining power was also destroyed; the balance of his sensitive temperament was lost; his enthusiasm became wild passion; his new belief in the dominion of grossness over the apparently pure and good, shaped itself into outrage; his honour lent itself to schemes of cruelty and revenge. But even amidst the whirlwind of this passion we may every now and then hear something which sounds as the softest echo of love and gentleness." There are shades of character which call for great mental power in their discrimination; but they were perfectly discerned, and as perfectly expressed, by the great actor. No higher praise can be awarded.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—The popular Parisian ballet, *Le Diable à Quatre*, was produced at this theatre on Monday night, under the title of the *Devil to Pay*—its dramatic identity with the old English farce being thus officially proclaimed. The edge of novelty has, however, been taken off by Mr. Maddox, who has been playing a version for some weeks past with great success. There is little difference between the two, the incidents—as far as we can remember the dances—being nearly the same, varied only by the degrees of finish and activity exhibited by the artists. Dumilatre having fled, her place is supplied by a Mdlle. Flora Fabbri, who personates the docile wife of the basket-maker; while the peremptory and stubborn *Countess* finds an apt representative in Madame Petit Stephan. Mdlle. Fabbri is unquestionably a *danseuse* of great merit, and her exploits last night elicited considerable admiration. In a short incidental *pas* occurring in the first scene, she gave plentiful indication that her accomplishments were of a high order; and soon after, when taking the lead in a *pas de femmes*, she obtained a loud encore upon the strength of a series of graceful drops upon the toe, which being executed with a charming air of languor, were movements of extreme beauty. In a grand *pas de deux* with M. Bretin she came out in the more conventional forms of French dancing; and she then showed what her acquirements were as to precision and elegance in slow passages, as well as in those of force and brilliancy. She has much of the refinement of Carlotta Grisi, and much of her engaging liveliness of manner. She appears also to have a good feeling for pantomime; of which evidence was given in the boudoir scene, when, converted into the fine lady, she is embarrassed with the plenitude of her train, and practises divers *gaucheries* in the fulness of joyous surprise and simplicity. Her clumsiness with the dancing-master (played with quaint suppleness by Wieland) was characteristically and delicately expressed; and the subsequent *pas* of inspiration was a triumph of exact and dazzling skill. Madame Petit Stephan acted the part of the *Countess* with a proper sense of obduracy; and in the *pas de cudgel* skipped before the discipline of her husband as unwillingly and as poutingly as she was bound to do. Another new *danseuse* is a Mdlle. Julie Dabas, of whom, however, fame will blow but a small note. She has more vigour than grace. Mr. Bretin is a tall gentleman, whose extension of arm and leg is remarkable. When fully expanded, his amplitude of limb amuses the spectator, who also marvels at the energy with which he pirouettes, and the abrupt firmness with which he stops. The scenery of this ballet is excellent, and its decorations are gay and appropriate. Its success was complete; and we may therefore look for its frequent repetition.

Mr. Wallace's opera, *Maritana*, continues to enjoy the good-will of the public, so much so as to lead to the belief that its stage existence will embrace a considerable period of time. The applause bestowed upon it is not now of that extravagant kind which was noticeable on the first occasions, for the presence of those emphatic dogs, the claquers, being no longer necessary, the air is cleared of a vast deal of superfluous uproar, and the commendation is of a purer and less doubtful character. A second hearing confirms the impression that it is a work of considerable merit, and that it indicates a musical vein, which may ultimately be worked to great advantage.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Since the French plays commenced at this elegant little theatre, several novelties have been produced. Indeed, Mr. Mitchell's activity in keeping up perpetual variety is remarkable, for never does he repeat a performance, excepting in compliance with a special desire. The certainty of always finding something new—something light, sparkling, and amusing that has not been seen before—conduces materially to the welfare of the undertaking; and the audiences are usually large and brilliant, affording ample proof that the winter experiment will be attended with prosperous results. In the vaudeville of *Clementine*, Mdlle. Anna Grave personates a young woman of low origin, who, by virtue of a legacy, becomes richly endowed. The poverty of her early days has deprived her of education, and she seeks the assistance of a writing-master to correspond in her name with a young advocate, to whom she is attached. The intercourse of the lady with the scribe suggests jealousy on the part of the lover; and some diverting confusion is occasioned, until the usual explanations clear up all difficulties. *Pere et Fils* exhibits the versatility of Lafont in adapting himself to the double character of father and child: in the one case representing a rich agriculturist, who has placed his son at a university, where he becomes the victim of sharpers, and is well nigh destroyed by the selfish blandishments of an infamous demirep; in the other, the son himself, immersed in roystering pleasures, and forgetful of his family and his honour, until the peril of his position is forced upon him by calamitous ruin. The acting of Lafont in these two aspects is very masterly; and the transitions from age to youth are accomplished with consummate art. In this vaudeville the accomplished Mdlle. St. Marc also sustains a part with great propriety and feeling—that of a well-born and virtuous girl reduced to servitude by the reverses of fortune. *Le Lasquenet* gives another opportunity for the manifestation of Lafont's cleverness and apt personation of picturesque character. He is a gambler, who, actuated solely by audacity and impudence, intrudes himself into a mansion during a festivity, taking his place at the card-table, cheating the guests right and left, appropriating their jewels, and committing divers other enormities with the most perfect coolness and self-possession. The dry humour of Cartigny as a philosophising vagabond is also a useful ingredient in this melodramatic trifle. *Catherine, ou la Croix d'Or*, depends, like the preceding, upon the acting of Lafont, though it is exemplified in a more agreeable vehicle. The story consists of the tribulations which a young village girl endures, in consequence of having given a cross of gold, and pledged herself upon it to marry an unknown person, who had procured the relief of her brother from liability as a conscript. Lafont plays a bluff honest-hearted sergeant, who is entrusted with the pledge by the unknown when supposed to be dying in a foreign land, and who returns with it wounded and travel stained, to absolve the girl from the continuance of obligation. A narrative given by Lafont of the miseries he had endured during the campaign, and of the death of his wounded comrade, is a touching burst of natural pathos, and one that could not be surpassed for force and solemnity. A very different character does this excellent actor sustain in *Le Serment de College*, wherein he assumes the raffish air of an adventurer, who, stumbling upon a petty German prince, is made the manager of his theatre, and his main agent in a love intrigue; finally wriggling himself into service as a political courtier, and becoming a troublesome appendage to his patron by his diplomatic arts and knavish restlessness. Lafont makes a great deal of all this; and his bustling perseverance in accomplishing selfish and ambitious ends are amusing specimens of talent and address.

Last night the comedy of *La Mere au Bal* was produced.

"Iago is most honest."

MACREADY AS OTHELLO.

COSTUME OF OTHELLO.

(From Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspere.")

There has been much difference of opinion concerning the proper costume of *Othello*, some contending that, as general of the Venetian army, he should wear a Venetian dress; and others, that the Moorish garb was the most correct, as well as the most effective. To decide this point, it must first be ascertained whether *Othello* is a *Christian*, or a *Mohammedan*; and his marriage with a lady of the former persuasion would be alone sufficient to prove that he had renounced the creed of his ancestors, had we not the express testimony of *Iago* as to the fact:—

And then for her,
To win the Moor—were't to renounce his baptism,
All seals and symbols of redeemed sin—
His soul is so enfettered to her love, &c.
Act. II. Scene III.

There ought, therefore, to be no question as to which habit is the more correct of the two, as the convert would indubitably put off his turban with his faith, and assume the dress of that republic whose religion he had adopted, and whose officer he had become. Indeed, from the commencement of the second act, there can be neither doubt nor choice allowed on the subject, as the general of the Venetian forces, to whatever nation he might trace his birth, assumed on the day of his election a peculiar habit, consisting of a full gown of crimson velvet with loose sleeves, over which was worn a mantle of cloth of gold, buttoned upon the right shoulder with massy gold buttons. The cap was of crimson velvet, and the baton of office was of silver, ensigned with the winged lion of St. Mark.

In Vicellio's work on the costume of Venice, 1609, the habit of a general of the republic is shown, which represents the identical dress worn by Prince Veniero, when he was raised to that dignity on the very occasion which Shakspere has selected for the like appointment of his "valiant Moor," namely, the Turkish war, 1570. Another portrait of Prince Veniero is engraved in a work, entitled "Habiti d'Huomini e Donne Venetiane," representing him in armour, but still wearing the mantle and bearing the baton aforesaid. In one part of the play *Othello* speaks of "his helm;" and the last mentioned portrait shows that, in *absolute action*, he would have worn the armour of the period, which was nearly the same all over Christian Europe. Howell states that Venice had in perpetual pay "600 men of arms," who were for the most part gentlemen of Lombardy: these served on horseback, and were armed *cap-à pie*. None of these, however, were in Cyprus at the period alluded to in this tragedy. The Stradiots (Estradiots, or Stratigari), mentioned by Howell, were Greek troops, first employed by the Venetians, and afterwards by Charles VIII. of France. The sabre of an Estradiot is engraved in Skelton's "Specimens," from an original at Goodrich Court. "The Lads of Cyprus"—"the very elements of that warlike isle"—may with great probability be supposed to have belonged to their body of Greek cavalry. Vicellio presents us with the costume of a "soldato disarmato," which would be that of Cassio and Iago when off guard. Its characteristics are the buff jerkin and the scarf of company. To the first it is that *Cassio* alludes when he says—

That thrust had been my enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou think'st;
I will make proof of thine;

and not to any "secret armour." The second was the only uniform then known amongst officers, who wore a silken scarf of the colours of the captain under whom they served, the origin of the modern sash.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Several novelties have been introduced in this delightful exhibition lately, some of which are improvements, and others have capacities for becoming so, though at present imperfect. We have previously noticed the lighting up of the conservatories, which adds materially to the attraction of the fairy scene by night. There has also been introduced, for the entertainment of the evening visitors, a large orchestral organ, on which various tunes are performed by a skilful hand, and some additional "atmospherical effects" are exhibited in the great Panorama of London by night.

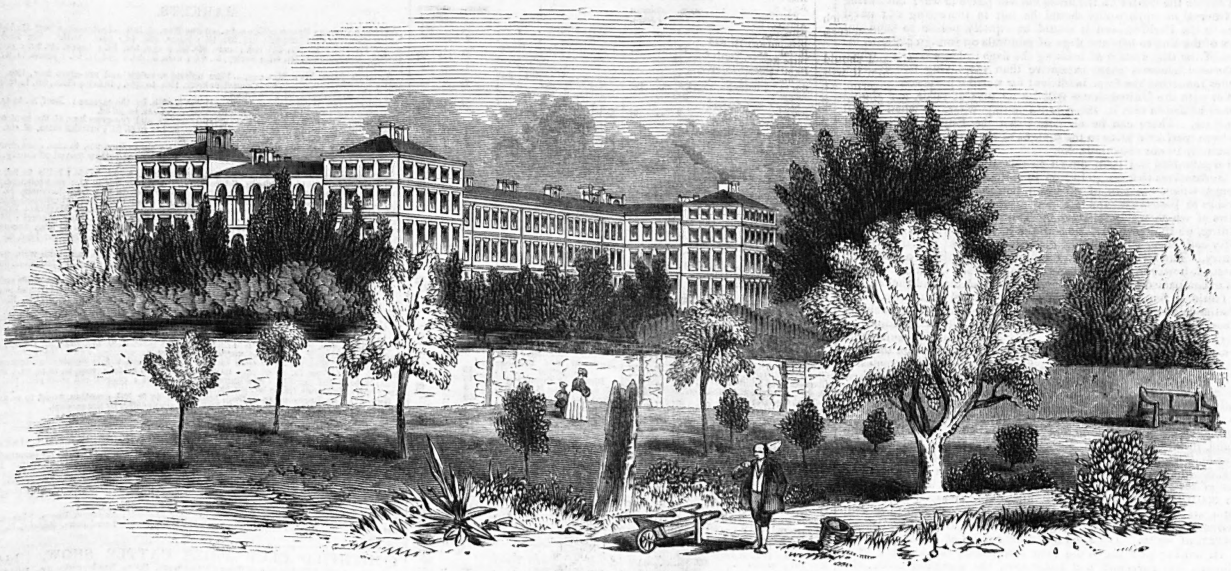
THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, in College Wynd, Edinburgh, is now a public-house.

ENGLAND'S MEANS OF DEFENCE.

At the renewal of the war with France, in 1803, Napoleon not only threatened this country with invasion, but actually made preparations for the purpose of carrying his threats into execution. Gun-boats, schuyts, flats, and various other craft were fitted out at the numerous ports along the coast of the English Channel, and appointed to rendezvous at Boulogne, from which point the principal attack was to be made. To effect this assembling, it was necessary that each portion of the flotilla had, from Flushing to Brest, to creep along the shore as well as they could, for our cruisers were at all times so extremely vigilant that scarcely a squadron put to sea but was fiercely assailed, and numbers of them destroyed. But still a large force was collected; and we can well remember seeing the encampment on the hills of those soldiers who were selected for this peculiar expedition. Buonaparte, in order, as he stated, to give the men encouragement, visited the place himself; and we have a distinct recollection of seeing him and his suite inspecting the English squadron of frigates, sloops, gun-brigs, and cutters, as they stood boldly in for Boulogne harbour, under the gallant Sir Edward Owen, in the Immortalité, who, on one occasion, treated the Corsican to the spectacle of a smart engagement, in which a fine large French corvette was captured directly under the batteries.

It has always been a matter of doubt whether Napoleon seriously intended invasion, or was merely practising a *ruse de guerre* to induce the English to concentrate their forces on the Kentish coast, and withdraw their attention from landing on the continent. In the first instance, it is most likely that his designs were contemplated with hopes of success; and his proclamations to his troops were of that warm and earnest character, that the great mass of the population of England, together with the Government, became much alarmed. Pamphlets were spread all over the kingdom, pourtraying the dangers that awaited it from the rapacious cruelty of the French, and almost universal terror prevailed amongst all classes of the community. The generality of seamen laughed at all this; they knew the strength of their own resources and bravery, and they were pretty well acquainted with those of the enemy. Nor could Napoleon be ignorant of this: he saw and heard of his vessels being captured and sunk; he was made aware of the impracticability of his scheme; and after many months' trifling, he abandoned the enterprise.

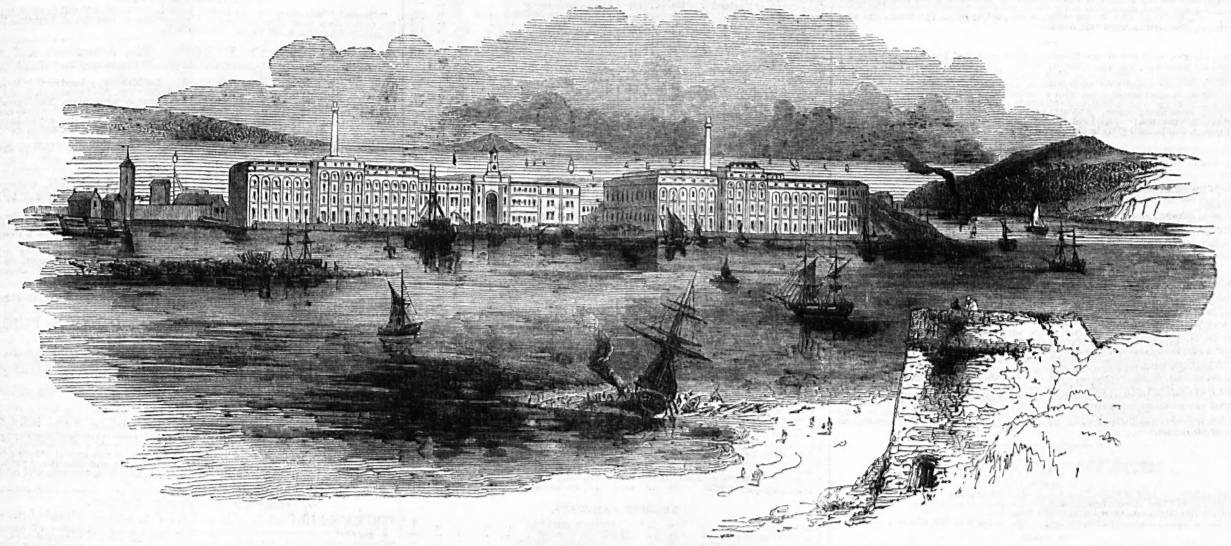
Rather more than twelve months ago, Admiral the Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, published a brochure, in order, as



THE NEW MARINE BARRACKS, WOOLWICH.

he expresses it, to awaken the French nation to a sense of the defective state of their royal navy, and in which he very justly remarks, that the knowledge of the powers of steam have placed the two kingdoms (England and France) upon a more equal footing than they had hitherto respectively held upon the ocean. This would be correct enough, provided that the two powers were in equal force with regard to steamers; but it so happens that England's superiority is more than two to one against our neighbours, and consequently we must hold the paramount position. A favourite project of De Joinville's is the facility offered by steam to France to land upon our coasts, destroy our dockyards and arsenals, ravage our towns, and even gain possession of the metropolis — idle and vain speculations at the best, but rendered still more ridiculous by supposing that the British lion would be fast asleep all the time, and without the powers of resistance. Nay, more, it formed a part of the consideration that England, with her brave sons and fair daughters, would welcome the arrival of these freebooters as a pretty piece of novelty in the drama of life.

One good was, however, most assuredly effected. The attention of the ministers was called to the subject; and as, in the case of hostilities, predatory excursions might possibly be attempted, it was deemed requisite to inspect and fortify the weaker points of the island, especially as the rapidity of movements by the employment of steam would tend to aid this plan of buccaneering. From that period the greatest activity has prevailed in our dockyards and arsenals, whose defences have been considerably extended, and thereby materially strengthened. Splendid war steamers have been laid down, many of which are on the point of completion; the large merchant steamers have been registered for fighting, and armaments are prepared for them; under cover of experimental trials, and as a broad hint to the prince, a noble squadron of ships of the line have been cruising at sea; advance ships are in readiness to promptly become fit for action; about forty ships (line-of-battle and frigates) are to have screw propellers applied, and to serve for offensive and defensive operations as protectors to our sea-ports; plans for harbours of refuge are under consideration; and yet, at this moment, when all is activity and progress, a noble lord — the Viscount Ranelagh — bosom friend and companion of Don Carlos of Spain, suddenly starts up, and, in a published pamphlet, puts forth a series of absurdities greater than those proclaimed by De Joinville, without having a similar plea by way of excuse; for, in fact, his lordship recommends the adoption of defences that are fully in progress. The pamphlet is entitled, "Observations on the Present State of our National Defences;" and his lordship assumes that, by means of railways radiating from Paris, France will be enabled to collect 100,000 troops at the sea-ports of the nation, where, in some stormy, foggy night, they are to embark in separate divisions, run across the channel, land in Kent, Sussex, and Essex; unite again into one body, and march upon London; while a second force is to be disembarked to attack our western shore, and destroy Plymouth dockyard, arsenal, victualling-stores, and all the et ceteras belonging to the crown; a third is to be sent against Portsmouth; and all this is to be accomplished within ten days after a declaration of war, the English at the same time having afloat treble the force of the in-



THE VICTUALLING OFFICE, STONEHOUSE.

vaders, and greater facility for the moving of troops than the French can possibly have at command, even with the immense amount of English capital that is now laid out on them. Lord Ranelagh says:—

It is impossible to over-rate the importance to France of the application of steam power to the operations of naval warfare. It is thus stated by the Prince de Joinville:—

"A fact of immense importance, which has for some years been realised, has given us the means to raise up our decayed naval power — to cause it to reappear in another form, admirably adapted to our resources and national genius. This fact is no other than the establishment and progress of navigation by steam. . . With a steam navy (continues the prince) an *aggressive warfare* of the most audacious nature may be carried on at sea. We are then certain of our movements — at liberty in our actions: the weather, the wind, the tides, will no longer interfere with us, and we can calculate clearly and with precision. And again: in the event of war, the most unexpected expeditions are possible. Who can doubt that, with a well-organised steam navy, we should possess the means of inflicting losses and unknown sufferings on an enemy's coast which has never hitherto felt all the miseries that war can inflict? With her sufferings would arise the evil, till then unknown to her, of confidence destroyed. The riches accumulated on her coasts, and in her harbours, would cease to be in security. . . . The struggle then would no longer be unequal. . . . Our harbours might shelter a considerable force, which, putting to sea in the obscurity of night, might attempt most numerous and well-organised crusades. Nothing could hinder the force from reuniting at a given point on the British coast before daylight, and then it might act with impunity."

We have already, on previous occasions, combatted and exposed this gasconading flourish; for both prince and lord must be abominably stupid to conjecture that, though it may be a very thick fog and a still darker night, the English cruisers will not keep a watchful eye upon them, knowing that the fog and the night are exactly the periods when the invaders would suffer the greatest embarrassments and losses. But the noble lord arranges that the French vessels are to assemble in different ports, and asserts the impracticability of blockading them all. Now, it so happens that we see very little difficulty in the matter, for as the invading army must act together, so being divided before starting affords better opportunity by blockading three or four ports to act with efficiency against the whole.

Our ideas have for a long while been drawn to the threats of our neighbours, that they will, in the event of war, trip over the waters to see us; and we have come to the conclusion, that however much they may desire to accomplish such an undertaking, they will never attempt it, except in small plundering excursions, that will bring down heavy retaliatory vengeance on their own coasts; for noble lords and members of parliament, whilst they search out for weak spots on English shores, seem to forget that France is in many places equally assailable with ourselves; and even during the assembling of an armament the harbours containing it might be attacked by steam bomb-vessels, whose enormous shells would play sad havoc amongst the flotillas, whether war had been declared or not.

The Prince de Joinville argued very properly that, to effect the object he had in view — the buccaneering upon our snug little island — "running under cover of night to burn and plunder English merchant ships, and to ruin England by the destruction of her foreign commerce" — to effect this, France must be stronger than England; and Lord Ranelagh, foolishly embracing the hypothesis of French supremacy on the ocean, conjures up all sorts of fearful visions to trouble his own mind, like the old nurses who

were accustomed to frighten the children to sleep by declaring "Boney is coming," and then lay awake themselves in fear of their own predictions. It is true that France is extending her docks, and erecting a very large basin at Cherbourg for steamers; but England is doing the same at Portsmouth, &c.; and Lord Ranelagh may rest assured that our naval strength will always be at the least one third more than that of the French. Let them increase and multiply as much as they may, we shall be sure to keep ahead of them.

But let us look a little further than France, and a glance across the Atlantic will show us that the President of the United States, in the organs of the press devoted to him, has declared his intention of taking possession of the Oregon territory, which both Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington announced in the Houses of Parliament he should not do. The opening of the American Congress will decide the matter on the broad basis of peace or war; but during the interval no opportunity should be lost in increasing our naval force in the Pacific; and it would be equally politic to send out ships of the line to take the flags of admirals on foreign stations, instead of the silly system of hoisting the flags in large frigates, which in the end becomes more expensive than employing two-deckers, besides rendering the force inefficient for warlike purposes.

War with the United States will be no playful affair, and should France be *drawn* into it, there is no telling where or when it will terminate. There can be no doubt that the English government has been perfectly alive to the designs of the Americans, and hence the activity in our dockyards, &c.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, more especially by the preparations that are going on in various parts of the kingdom: amongst which are two of no mean importance—the new marine barracks at Woolwich, and the new victualling-yard at Devonport (views of which we have given). The former is a quadrangular building, on the north-east side of the artillery barracks, erected on a lofty eminence, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The style of architecture gives it a military appearance, lightened, however, by a mixture of Italian, that is rather elegant. It is encompassed by an arcade, that affords shade and shelter, and the fabric is four stories, built of brick and faced with stone. The accommodations for both officers and men are excellent, combining the best improvements for ventilation, cleanliness, lighting, supply of water, and easiness of approach. The appearance is remarkable when seen from the Thames, crowning, as the barracks do, the high ground of Woolwich. It will contain from 1000 to 1500 inmates.

The old victualling depot at Plymouth was a badly and inconveniently constructed place, lying deep down in the bight, and awkwardly situated for ships' boats to get out into the Sound. In consequence of the disadvantages and state of decay in the old building, a new one was commenced in 1826, on a projecting point of land, forming one side of Stonehouse Pool, called the "Devil's Point." The entire premises comprise an extent of about thirteen acres, of which nearly six acres were recovered from the sea. The mass of rock removed to level the site could not have been less than 300,000 tons. On the west and north sides, the quays or wharfs are bounded by a stupendous sea wall, 1500 feet in length. Overlooking the various buildings is a reservoir capable of holding 7000 tons of water. The several distinct ranges of buildings within the victualling-yard are—the long storehouse, the brewing establishment, the corn-mill and bakehouse, the slaughter-house, the salting house, the Melville storehouse, the cooperage, and dwellings of the officers. The general facing of these buildings is of wrought limestone, but the plinths throughout, together with the dressings, cornices, architraves in the principal fronts, are of granite.

On account of the difficulty in certain winds and times of tide in getting round the Devil's Point, a tunnel has been made from the Sound on the south, into the back premises of the Melville storehouse. This tunnel is finished outwardly with a granite archway. The quantity of food that may be prepared here for the royal navy is immense, and it will be the means of avoiding those contracts which have heretofore been of a bad character throughout—a fraud upon the nation, and greatly injurious to the health of the consumers.

BRITISH SPORTS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending December 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 4	2 27	2 50	3 14	3 36	3 58	4 22	4 45	5 11	5 39	6 6	6 33	6 58	7 29

Clasper *v.* Pocock.—This great boat-race for 100*l.* a-side and the championship, came off on Tuesday, on the Tyne, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators from the banks of the river, from steamboats on the water, and from railway-trains on the Newcastle and Carlisle line. Clasper won easily, to the great joy of the Tynesiders, who were clamorous in their cries against "the cockney."

Brilliant Run with the Quorn Hounds.—These celebrated hounds have begun the season in the usual way, which is, affording certain and splendid sport to the lovers of the chase. Monday, the 24th instant, they met at Gumley, found there directly, run splendidly over the country for thirty minutes, and killed. Found again at Laughton Hills, run for a considerable time, with a capital scent and pace, and killed again. Found a third fox at Walton Holt, and run him to ground in Northamptonshire, twelve miles from where he was found. And this in the face of lots of railways. Who's now afraid of this "iron age?" Not Lord Gardner, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Greene, and many, many others, now in their glory in old Leicestershire.

THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have taken place:—

The Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the living of Great Abington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., of Christ's College, to the living of Moulton.

The Rev. Richard Holmes Tuck, M.A., of King's College, to the curacy of Moulton, near Newmarket.

The Rev. Henry Green, M.A., of Magdalene College, to the vicarage of Hambledon, Rutland.

Seceders from the Church.—The Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, vicar apostolic of the northern district, has just addressed the following announcement to the editor of a provincial journal, in confirmation of a report previously circulated, but discredited:—"Bishop's House, Northampton, Nov. 20.—Sir,—In no spirit of empty boast, but as a matter of fact, which may interest you and many of your readers, I send you the following short statement:—On Monday, the 17th instant, the Rev. Frederick William Faber, rector of Elton, in the county of Huntingdon, with seven of his parishioners and his friend Mr. Thomas F. Knox, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, made public profession of the Catholic faith in our collegiate chapel of St. Felix, in this town. On the following day I administered the sacraments of confirmation and the holy eucharist to the same pious company, who by their devout and religious comportment greatly edified the congregation present. Surely it is not too much to hope that, while the talented and amiable Faber, with so many thoughtful, reading, and devotional men, are in every quarter daily joining the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, at the expense of all their temporal possessions and prospects—it is not too much to hope that many will pause before they insult and revile a religion which is daily gathering within her bosom so many estimable men of unquestionable talent and exemplary piety. I am, sir, yours respectfully, W. Wareing."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In Piccadilly, the lady of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, of a son.

At Montague Place, Russell Square. Mrs. John Scargill, of a daughter.

Mrs. Charles Rivington, Queen Square, of a daughter.

At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Dr. Forbes Winslow, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Nottingham, Sir Charles Fellows, of Russell Square, London, to Eliza, only daughter of Francis Hart, Esq., of Nottingham.

At Trinity Church, Islington, Josiah Greene, Esq., of Lynn, Norfolk, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Parker, Esq., of Chessington, Surrey.

DIED.

At Ravensworth Castle, the Right Hon. Lady Ravensworth, in the 73d year of her age.

Off the north-east coast of Borneo, Augustus Henry Clayton East, R.N., acting mate on board her Majesty's ship Agincourt, second son of Sir East Clayton East, of Hall Place, Berks, Bart., in the 21st year of his age.

At Calcutta, Frederick Stainforth, Esq., of the Bengal Civil service, grandson of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart.

Of cholera, at Arcot, Captain F. Hall Jackson, of her Majesty's 57th regiment, eldest son of Thomas Jackson, of Fanningstown, county of Limerick, Esq.

At Detmold, in Germany, Charlotte Augusta Baroness von Donop, widow of George Wilhelm Baron von Donop, and daughter of the late General Thomas Cox.

At Neuchatel, in Switzerland, the infant son of Frederick Neale, Esq., of 11. Woburn Place, Russell Square, who survived his birth only 21 hours.

In the 7th year of her age, Adeliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hermon, of King Street, St. James's Square.

In Upper Kennington Lane, Mary, the relict of the late Jonathan Young, Esq., of Lambeth, in the 68th year of her age.

At Warter's Buildings, Holloway, Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Ralfe, aged 7 months.

In the 59th year of his age, Mr. William Eaton, 16, Jewin Crescent, Aldersgate Street.

William Windle, Esq., of No. 5, Upper Kensington Gore, in the 79th year of his age.

At Hastings, Henry, the infant son of Dr. Duke.

At his residence, No. 47, Newington Place, Kennington, after much suffering, William Harding, Esq., in his 69th year, deeply regretted.

At her residence, Surrey Place, Old Kent Road, Mrs. Ellen Bastow, widow of Thomas Bastow, Esq., in her 69th year.

At Upper Clapton, of small-pox, Henry Ifild Nicholl, Esq., D.C.L., aged 3d.

After a painful and lingering illness, Charles Alexander Sturgeon, Esq., second son of the late William and Lady Henrietta Alicia Sturgeon.

At Turnham Green, Frederick Gibson, Esq., in his 80th year.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	204
3 per Cent. Red.	93½
3 per Cent. Cons.	95⅜
3½ per Cent. Red.	—
New 3½ per Cent.	96
New 5 per Cent.	—
Long Annuities to expire —	
Jan. 1860	10 7-16
Oct. 1859	10½
Jan. 1860	10⅞
India Stock	—
Ditto Bonds	—
South Sea Old Annuities	93½
Ditto New Annuities	—
Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	24 pm
Ditto 500*l.*	26 pm
Ditto Small	26 pm
Bank Stock for Act.	—
Consols for Act.	95⅜
India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—
Colombian, 6 per cent.	—
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	—
Mexican 5 per Cent. 1837	28½
Spanish 5 per Cent.	—
Ditto 3 per Cent.	37⅜
French 3 per Cent.	—
Dutch 2½ per Cent.	58⅜
Ditto 4 per Cent.	92

PRICES OF RAILWAY SHARES.

	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
Aberdeen	5	5
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	1⅜	—
Aylesbury and Thayme	1⅜	—
Belfast and County Down	—	—
Bideford and Tavistock	1⅜	—
Birmin. and Gloucester	100	122
Ditto New	17½	—
Birmingham and Oxford Junction	2	2¼
Boston, Stamfd. and Birm.	22*s.*	—
Bridgewater and Minehead	—	—
Bristol and Exeter	70	78
Ditto New	2	4½
Bristol and Gloucester	30	—
Bristol and Liverpool Junction	2½	—
Caledonian	5	7¾
Ditto Extension	2½	2⅞
Cambridge and Lincoln	1½	2⅞
Ditto New	1⅜	1⅜
Cambridge and Oxford	1⅜	—
Canterbury and Dover	1⅜	—
Chelmsford and Bury	1⅜	—
Chester and Holyhead	15	13
Chester and Manchester	42*s.*	—
Cheltenham and Oxford	2	2⅜
Clydesdale Junction	5	—
Cork, Blackrock, and Passages	22*s.*	—
Cork and Killarney	2½	—
Cork and Waterford	1½	—
Cornwall	5	—
Coventry, Nuneaton, Bir. and Leicester	1¼	—
Chichester and Brighton	20	—
Coventry and Leicester	1¼	—
Churnet Valley	2	—
Chatham and Portsmouth	1	—
Derby, Gainsbro, and Great Grimsby	—	—
Derby, Uttoxeter and Stafford	2½	—
Direct Manchester (Remington's)	2¾	1⅞
Ditto (Rackstrick's)	5¼	3¾
Direct Northern	2½	1¼
Direct Norwich	1	—
Dublin and Armagh	1⅜	—
Dublin and Belfast Junc.	5	—
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine	2½	—
Dublin and Galway	4	3⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2½	—
Dublin and Cashel	5	—
Dublin and Mullingar	2½	—
Diss, Beccles, Yarmouth	1½	—
Dublin and Belfast Junc.	5	—
Eastern Counties	14*l.* 16*s.*	18½
Ditto New	4*l.* 16*s.*	4⅞p
Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1.	6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	—p
Ditto, No. 2.	4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	—p
East Dereham and Norwich Union	1	—
Eastern Union	25	—
Ditto, Quarter Shares	2¼	—
Ditto, Cambridge and Ely	12½	—
East Lincolnshire	1¼	1¼
East and West of England	2½	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	65
Ditto, Quarter Shares	12½	—
Ditto New	5	—
Edinburgh and Northern	1¼	—
Edinburgh and Perth	1½	—
Ely and Huntingdon	5	—
Enniskillen and Sligo	2½	—
Essex and Suffolk	1⅜	⅞
Exeter, Yeovil, & Dorset	2¾	1⅞
Glouc. Aberystwith, and Central Wales	1⅜	—
Goole and Doncaster	42*s.*	p—
Grand Junction	100	—p
Ditto Half Shares	50	—
Ditto Quarters	25	—
Grand Union	1⅜	⅞
Great Eastern & Western	2½	2⅜
Great Grimsby and Sheffield	2¾	—
Great South. and West. (Ireland)	15	—
Ditto Extension	7½	9
Great Munster	2½	—
Great North of England	100	211
Ditto, New	5	—
Ditto New	2	—
Great Western	80	142
Ditto Half Shares	50	80
Ditto Quarter Shares	2½	12
Ditto, Fifths	20	31
Guildford, Fare'm. Ports.	2½	2½
Harwich	1	—
Hull and Selby	50	99
Ditto Half Shares	2	—
Hounslow Western	2	—
Hull and Gainsborough	1⅜	—
Inverness and Elgin	1	—
Irish North Midland	1⅜	—
Isle of Axholme	2⅜	—
Kendal and Windermere	1½	—
Kentish Coast	1⅜	—
Killarney Junction	—	—
Lancaster and Carlisle	30	—
Larne, Belfast, and Ballymena	—	—
Leeds and West Riding Junction	1⅜	—
Leicester & Birmingham	22*s.*	—p
Leicester and Bedford	22*s.*	½p
Leicester and Tamworth	42*s.*	—p
Liverpool and Manchester	100	—
Ditto Half Shares	50	—
Ditto Quarters	25	
Liverpool & Leeds Direct	2½	1⅜
Liverpool, Manchester, & Newcastle Junction	2½	2½
London and Birmingham	100	206
Do. Thirds	10	36
Do. Quarters	2	22½
Ditto Extension	1⅜	—
London and Blackwall	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	8¾
Do. New	1½	3½
Ditto Extension	—	—
London and Brighton	50	58½
Ditto Consolidated 8ths	35	—
Ditto Sixths	½	
London and Croydon	13*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*	18¾
Do. Guaranteed 5 per Cent	8	—
Lon., Chel., Ox., Glo., and Hereford	1⅜	—
London and Greenwich	12*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*	
Ditto Preference	18*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*	—
London, Hounslow, and Western	2	—
London and S. Western	41*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*	72
Ditto New Consol. 8ths	20	—

	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
Ditto New	7½	13½
Ditto New	2	—
London and South Essex	—	—
London and York	2½	2¾
London and Windsor	1	—
London, Warwick, and Kidderminster	2½	—
London, Salisbury, and Yeovil	2½	—
Londonderry & Coleraine	5	6¼
Londonderry and Enniskillen	5	—
Lynn and Ely	5	—
Lynn and Dereham	5	4½
Manchester and Leeds	76	—
Ditto Half Shares	34	—
Ditto Quarters	2	—
Ditto Sixteenths	4½	—
Manchester and Birming.	40	62
Ditto Quarters	4	9
Ditto New Quarters	2	7
Ditto Continuation and Welch Junction	1⅜	1¾
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	42*s.*	1⅞p
Manchester, Birmingham, and Mould Junction	—	—
Manchester and Southampton	2	2⅜
Midland	100	133
Ditto Fifths	2	—
Ditto, New	6	17
Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	100	—
Midland Great Western (Irish)	2½	—
Ditto Extension, No. 1.	2¾	—
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25	—
Ditto New Brandling	15	—
Newcastle and Berwick	5	9½
Newcastle and Carlisle	100	—
Newcastle, Durham, and Lancashire Junction	1⅜	—
Newport & Abergavenny	2½	—
New Ross and Carlow	22*s.*	—
Newry and Enniskillen	2½	—
Newark, Sheffield, and Boston	2⅜	2⅜
North British	17½	20
Ditto New	3½	5½
North Devon	2	—
Northern and Eastern	45	64
Ditto Scrip	35	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	12½	—
Ditto New	1	16
N. Kent & Direct Dover	2½	2¼
North Staffordshire	42*s.*	2⅜p
North Wales	3½	—
North and South Wales and Worcester	—	—
Norwich and Brandon	16	20¾
Ditto New	1	5½
Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham	2	—
Nottingham and Boston	1⅜	1¾
Nottingham, Erwsh. Valley, and Manchester	1⅜	—
Nottingham and Mansfield	—	—
Oxford, Gosport, Portsmouth, & Southampton	42*s.*	—
Oxford and Worcester	12½	14¼
Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham	1⅜	—
Perth and Inverness	2½	—
Pilbrow Atmospheric	1	—
Portsmouth Direct	3¾	—
Preston and Wyre	50	30
Ditto ½ Shares	2½	—
Reading, Guildford, and Reigate	42*s.*	—
Richmond	5	9
Rugby and Huntingdon	2	1¼
Rugby, Leamington, and Warwick	—	—
Scottish Central	7½	11½
Scottish Midland	1⅜	[illegible]
Sheffield and Manchester	100	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	8	—
Shrewsbury, Wolverhamp. Dudley, and Birmingh.	2½	2¾
Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union	22*s.*	—
Shrewsbury and Hereford	2⅜	1½
Sligo and Shannon	1⅜	—
Somersetshire Midland	2⅜	—
South Devon	25	25½
South Midland	42*s.*	1½p
South Staffordshire Junc.	2½	—
South Eastern & Dover	33*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*	33½
Ditto, No. 1.	12	12
Ditto, No. 2.	7	27
Ditto, No. 4.	2½	3½
Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction	2	—
St. Alban's, Hatfield, and Hertford Junction	—	—
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Staffordshire and Shropsh.	2⅜	—
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Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction	1⅜	—
Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke	5¼	—
Vale of Neath	2	2¼
Warwick & Cheltenham	2⅜	—
Waterford and Kilkenny	3	—
Waterford and Limerick	7½	—
Waterfd., Wexfrd., Wicklow, and Dublin	1½	—
Waterford, Wexford, and Valentia	1⅜	—
Waveney Valley	—	—
Welch Midland	2½	2½
West Cornwall	1¼	—
West Yorkshire	2¼	—
West London, Old Shares	20	—
West End and Southern Counties	1½	—
Wexford and Carlow	2½	—
Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton	1⅜	—
Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth	2½	—
Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union	1⅜	—
Worcester and S. Wales	42*s.*	—
Yarmouth and Norwich	20	—
Ditto, New	17	—
York and Carlisle	2⅜	2¼
York & South Connecting	—	—
York and North Midland	50	—
Ditto ½ Shares	25	42
Do. Scarborough Branch	25	—
Do. Selby	20	—
Do. Extension	1¼	21½

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Boulogne and Amiens	8	7½
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Bourdeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie's)	2	—
Ditto (Espelete's)	2	—
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Central of Spain	2	1
Demerara	2½	2¼
Dendre Valley	2	⅜
Dijon and Mulhouse	2	—
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East Indian	5*s.*	—
Fampoux & Hazebrouk	2	—
Great North of France (Laffitte's)	4	—
Ditto (Rosamel's)	2	—
Do. Peppin le Halleur	4	—
Do. (Le Bœuf)	2	—
Great Paris and Lyons	2	11¼
Great Western, Bengal	5*s.*	—
Jamaica S. Mid. Junction	1	—
Jamaica North Midland	1	—
Do. Extension	1	—
Jersey	1	—
Louvain and Jemeppe	4	1½
Lyons and Avignon	2	1⅜
Luxembourg	4	1½
Madrid and Valentia	2	—
Namur and Liege	4	2
North Jamaica	1	—
Orleans and Vierzon	10	—
Orleans and Bordeaux	6	9½
Over Yssel	4*l.* 3 4*d.*	—dis.
Paris and Lyons (Laffitte's)	2	2
Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's)	3	2⅜
Paris and Lyons (Calons)	2	1⅜
Paris and Orleans	20	—
Paris and Rouen	20	35
Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron's)	2	1½
Do. (Compte de L'Est)	2	1½
Do. (Aymards)	2¼	1⅜
Paris and St. Quentin	2	—
Rouen and Havre	18	27
Royal North of Spain	2	—
Sambre and Meuse	6	3½
Strasbourg and Basle	14	—
St. Laurence & Atlantic	—	—
Tournay, Jurbise, Landent, and Hasselt	4	—
Tours, Nantes (Mackenzie's)	2	—
Do. do. (Lefebvre's	2	—
Ditto (O'Neill's)	2	—
Verona and Ancona	3	—
West Flanders	4	3½

MINES.

Galvanised Iron	10	—
Real del Monte, Unregis.	—	3½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Prov. England	35	25½

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Bankrupts.—J. Brown, Hornsey Road, Middlesex, builder.—C. Bowen, Harp Lane, Tower Street, City, wine merchant.—G. Pratt and J. Bodle, Queen's Road, Notting Hill, Middlesex, builders.—J. Hamsher, Tabernacle Square, Hoxton, glove manufacturer.—J. C. Kendall, Islington, tavern keeper.—G. Sawyer, Lewes, Sussex, tailor.—W. H. Blackmore, Dean Street, Soho, plumber.—J. Parr, Paddington, coal-dealer.—C. Morgan Harman, Milbank Street, Westminster, veterinary surgeon.—R. Worley, Newgate Street, provision merchant.—W. Atkin, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer.—W. Lancelot Kelly, Tewkesbury, printer.—W. Chaloner, Lincoln, tailor.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Bankruptcy Superseded.—J. Sutcliffe, jun., Halifax, rectifier.

Bankrupts.—J. Warren, George Street, Hanover Square, surgeon dentist.—W. Cooke, White Lion Inn, Egham, Surrey, innkeeper.—J. L. Roper, Rochester, linendraper.—J. Woodhams, High Street, Portland Town, plumber.—C. Wadhams, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, New Road, carpenter.—G. Little, Southampton Terrace, Camden Town, corn chandler.—J. Evans, High Street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger.—R. More, Norwich, coal merchant.—C. J. Russell, Ludlow, Shropshire, scrivener.—W. and W. Lendon, Exeter, curriers.

MARKETS.

Average Weekly Prices of Corn, &c., ending Nov. 22, 1845.—Last week, wheat, 57*s.* 11*d.*; barley, 34*s.* 1*d.*; oats, 23*s.* 5*d.*; rye, 37*s.* 1*d.*; beans, 43*s.* 4*d.*; peas, 45*s.* 4*d.* Six weeks, wheat, 58*s.* 11*d.*; barley, 33*s.* 11*d.*; oats, 25*s.* 3*d.*; rye, 35*s.* 6*d.*; beans, 44*s.* 8*d.*; peas, 44*s.* 5*d.* Duty, wheat, 14*s.* 0*d.*; barley, 5*s.* 0*d.*; oats, 3*s.* 0*d.*; rye, 7*s.* 6*d.*; beans, 1*s.* 0*d.*; peas, 1*s.* 0*d.*

Regent's Park Hay Market.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 100*s.* to 103*s.*; inferior ditto, 72*s.* to 80*s.*; superior clover, 110*s.* to 120*s.*; inferior ditto, 90*s.* to 100*s.*; straw, 37*s.* to 39*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

Newport New Wholesale Market.—Prices per 8lb. by the carcase: Beef, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; pork, 4*s.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*

Smithfield Hay Market.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*; inferior ditto, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*; superior clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*; inferior ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*; straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

Whitechapel.—Coarse meadow hay, 70*s.* to 100*s.*; clover hay, 90*s.* to 126*s.*; oat straw, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; wheat straw, 38*s.* to 40*s.* per load. Both hay and straw moved off slowly, at late rates.

New Hungerford Market.—Fish Market: turbots, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.*; brills, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; codfish, 4*s.* to 16*s.*; haddocks, 9*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; whitings, 6*d.* to 1*s.*; and lobsters, 1*s.* to 3*s.* each; soles, 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per pair; smelts, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; fresh herrings, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and Thames flounders, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; eels, 1*s.*, and crimped skate, 10*d.* per lb. Supply moderate, trade same.—Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets; Prices here are quoted as on last day. Supply moderate, trade middling.—Hay Market: Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 95*s.* to 100*s.*; inferior ditto, 70*s.* to 80*s.*; superior clover, 110*s.* to 120*s.*; inferior ditto, 90*s.*, to 100*s.*; straw, 36*s.* to 38*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

Southall, Nov. 26.—We had a very steady demand here to-day, and prices were well supported:—Beef, from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.*; veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Romford, Nov. 26.—Prime stock was in demand at higher rates, otherwise trade ruled inactive:—Beef from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.*; veal, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.*; and milch cows, with their small calf, 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Hailsham, Nov. 26.—There was rather more business passing here to-day, and prices had an upward tendency. Beef from 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* and pork 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs.

Arundel, Nov. 25.—Beef, from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs. A fair average supply, and a steady trade.

Chichester, Nov. 26.—For each kind of stock we had a fair inquiry, at extreme figures. Beef, from 2*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* per 8lbs.; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s*; quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.*; and milch cows, 16*l.* to 18*l.* 10*s.* each.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; and pork, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* per 8lbs. by the carcase.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, taken from the picture by Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle, with the gracious permission of her Majesty. The House of Brunswick at one view:—George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV. restored; the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Bishop of Exeter.

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In place of the usual Tent, a handsome Permanent Building, with Gallery, has been erected, and the arrangements for this year are altogether on a greatly extended scale.

Ladies are enabled to view this National Exhibition with perfect comfort.

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BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—The ROOMS of the INSTITUTE were RE-OPENED on the 1st of October for the winter session, and the usual Courses of Lectures, Soirees, Discussions, and Conversaziones will be resumed early in January.

The First Volume of the Transactions of the Institute is now ready for delivery, and may be had at their Rooms, or through any bookseller, of the London publishers, Messrs. Fisher and Co.

The new Cards of Membership for the ensuing year will be ready for issue after the 15th of December; and all members attending the evening meetings will be required to present their cards on entering.

Members elected within the months of November and December will not have to commence their annual subscriptions till the first of January next.

Candidates must be proposed by Two Members, and balloted for by the Committee.

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"Oh give me but my mammoth steed,
My horse of wondrous height, &c."

"General Washington" is the largest horse in the world, and will be exhibited by Mr. Carter for a short time previous to his departure to America, at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 1*s.*

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"We have before us a work, just issued from the Belfast Press, entitled, 'Contemplations on the Power and Wisdom of God, manifested in Man's First Estate on Earth. By William Boyce, author of Contemplations on the Holy Scripture.' The work is neatly got up, and, as far as typography, binding, &c. can go, is superior to many productions of equal size and price published in London, and does great credit to the printers, Messrs. Simms and M'Intyre. We have perused some passages of considerable poetic merit, which reflect much credit on the author; but, not having perused the whole volume, we cannot at present speak critically of those literary treasures which, we presume, it contains. One thing, however, we can assure our readers of, which is, that in the general preface to the work, will be found an instructive epitome of the data in geology, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, physics, &c., on which the author dilates throughout the Poem. We had intended quoting largely from the volume before us, but our space at present will not permit us to execute our good intentions; but we trust shortly to be able to return to the subject.

FROM THE "ULSTER GAZETTE."

"BOYCE ON THE POWER, WISDOM, AND GOODNESS OF GOD, &c.—In calling attention to an advertisement of this work, which will be found in our first page, we have much pleasure in giving it a passing notice. In doing so, we must first premise that the title chosen is one embodying a vast deal to exercise the sublimest thoughts of man. 'The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in Man's first estate on Earth,' are subjects of deep and intense interest, which we are happy to find have been approached by Mr. Boyce in a true Christian spirit, which strongly evinces a mind imbued with that seriousness and depth of thought so necessary for an author who would dwell on so stupendous a subject, for the benefit and instruction of his fellow men. There are some passages of the work truly sublime, and full of that exalted and refined spirit of poesy, which has gained for a Milton, a Young, a Hervey, and others who wrote in the same strain, and in many instances on the same subject, a lasting celebrity. It is true there are some passages which, aiming to throw matters of detail at some length into poetry, may be objected to by fine and fastidious tastes; but when we take into account the religious objects of the author, and the bursts of thought and sublime eloquence and grandeur with which he passes, in illustration, from these details, they are calculated to silence the most nice and refined critic, and show the author forth in all his innate eloquence of thought and language, and well define his objects and sentiments of the great truths on which he dwells. The work requires to be read closely and in a serious spirit, and we earnestly recommend it to all who may peruse this notice.

DANNEKER'S ARIADNE.—Mr. TENNANT (late Mawe), No. 149. Strand, London, has just received several small copies of this favourite statue, together with a number of beautiful ornaments for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-Room, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Obelisks, inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Bronze, Marble, Derbyshire Spar, &c.—Mr. T. has also added considerably to his collection of Minerals, Fossils, and recent Shells.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c. The very general and decided approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors have adopted Betts' patent metallic capsules, on which are embossed the words "Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce," as a means of protection. Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere Street, Oxford Street; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho Square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

COMPARE EDE'S EAU de COLOGNE with any similar preparation, whether of Foreign or English manufacture, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per Bottle, and in Cases at 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

ROBERT BEST EDE, PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY.

Depots for his Perfumery, BARRY and SON, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, an 122. Bishopsgate within; Wholesale and Export Agent, R. E. DEAR, 20 and 21. BISHOPGATE without.—MANUFACTORY, DORKING.

FAMILY LINENS, of best qualities, at lowest prices for immediate payment only, without discount.

JOHN CAPPER and SON Linendrapers to the Queen, have opened a Wareroom at 26. REGENT STREET, two doors from Piccadilly Circus, for Family Linens, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Longcloths, Cambrics, &c. The articles are of the same high character, and the business is conducted on the same principles for which their shop in the City has been known for nearly SEVENTY YEARS.

N.B. The general Linendrapery Business in Gracechurch Street is continued without change.

EXCELLENT TEAS in 6lb. bags, at 2*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.* Small bright gunpowder in 12lb. boxes at 4*s.* 4*d.* per pound. Six pounds of Coffee for 5*s.* The increasing confidence which has existed during the present month is confirmed, and lower prices than the above cannot reasonably be expected for creditable Tea and Coffee.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash.

Black,	2*s.* 8*d.*	3*s.* 0*d.*	3*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 8*d.*	4*s.* 0*d.*	4*s.* 4*d.*	4*s.* 8*d.*	5*s.*
Green,	3*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 8*d.*	4*s.* 0*d.*	4*s.* 4*d.*	5*s.* 0*d.*	6*s.* 0*d.*		
Coffee,	9*d.*	10*d.*	1*s.* 0*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*	

One pound and upwards sent to any part of town.

MANSELL and CO., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Country orders for 6lbs. of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

DEANE'S DOUBLY REGISTERED STULOS COFFEE POT. The strictly scientific construction of this article involves two simple processes, which by their rapid and certain action secure a cup of rich, boiling, aromatic, and brilliant coffee within five minutes. When the interior cylinder is first filled with boiling water, the latter drives out all the cold air from the body, into which the extract instantly follows. When the cylinder is filled the second time, and is raised to the top of the pot, the tall column of small diameter is, by a well-known law of pneumatics, instantly emptied into the pot below, and the coffee is at once ready for use.

George and John Deane, opening to the Monument, 46. King William Street, London Bridge.

PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVE.—The sixth thousand of this invaluable stove is now on sale in the suspension stove department of George and John Deane's warehouses. They are daily set with the most satisfactory results in chambers, nurseries, libraries, conservatories, and offices. They have also been adopted most successfully with two, three, or four cylinders in halls, chapels, and churches. The first medical practitioners give this beautiful invention their unequal fiedre commendation, because it not only yields a most genial warmth, but, at the same time, ventilates and purifies the air of the apartment. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46. King William Street, London Bridge.

NO. 1. COVENTRY STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW ENTRANCE TO LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

The TEAS that have given the greatest satisfaction to the Public since this ESTABLISHMENT OPENED are those at 3*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*, 4*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*s.* 10*d.*—the whole being of STERLING QUALITY, FULL FLAVOUR, with GREAT STRENGTH, and very Economical. To CLUBS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, in fact, all large consumers, we strongly recommend the following:—

	s.	*d.*
CONGOU, the finest quality, strong and full, black wiry leaf . .	4	0
Congou, similar to the late East India Company's true old Souchong flavour	4	4

The usual overweight allowances on packages and boxes, frequently reducing the cost 2*d.* per lb.

Terms—Cash. Goods for the Country dispatched immediately after the receipt of the order, if accompanied by cash, or a satisfactory reference.

PASSAM SMITH AND COMPANY,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS,
October, 1845. No. 1. COVENTRY STREET, LONDON.

STOCKEN'S PATENT BINDING PINS for securing loose music, pamphlets, and all publications, particularly recommended for newspapers. C. STOCKEN, having Paper Mills, pays particular attention to the manufacture of his Writing and other Papers, which he confidently asserts are superior to any house in London, as to price and quality; he is selling them at Manufacturers' charges.—Superfine Foolscap, 6*d.* per Quire; Envelopes, 8 dozen for 4*d.* C. STOCKEN solicits attention to the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing and Writing Cases, Work and Despatch Boxes, Tea-caddies, &c., full 30 per cent. under any house in London. The above articles are all warranted. Dressing Cases repaired or refitted on the shortest notice. To be had at STOCKEN'S well-known establishment, 53. Quadrant, Regent Street.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1*s.* An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—The SHIRTS supplied by W. E. WHITELOCK, 166. Strand (established 20 years), are unequalled for durability and superior fit. The following give universal satisfaction, and are 20 per cent. cheaper than any in the trade, viz. MARSLAND'S Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wrists, and very best work, 6*s.* 6*d.* each; and all Linen, with extra Fine Fronts, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London; or a Sample Shirt sent into the Country, postage free, upon receipt of a P. O. order for the amount, with 1*s.* added as part payment of carriage. The measure required is the size of the neck, chest, and wrist, tight.

52. FLEET STREET.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52. Fleet Street, has introduced an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the Natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any Teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve Teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication: and, that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed Teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

52. Fleet Street. At home from Ten till Five.

MOURNING.—The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Nos. 247 and 249. Regent Street, near the Circus, Oxford Street.—The managers of the above establishment beg leave to call the attention of ladies to its peculiar utility and to its advantages. It was for a long period a source of inconvenience and regret, on occasions when mourning attire was required, that its purchasers were at such a time compelled to the painful necessity of proceeding from shop to shop in search of each distinct article of dress. This evil is most completely obviated at the London General Mourning Warehouse, where every description of mourning, viz. millinery, dresses, cloaks, shawls, mantles, &c., of the best quality, can be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and where every article necessary for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at a moment's notice.

N.B. Skirts, &c., for widowhood and for family mourning, are always kept made up.

W. C. Jay and Co., proprietors.

ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in all the Royal Palaces. The public attention is directed to this beautiful description of carpeting as possessing many advantages over all other kinds; among others, being quite impervious to dust, equally durable to Brussels or Kidderminster, and at about half the price of the former. It is now in very extensive demand, having been tested for some years, and met with general approbation; the designs are equal to the best Brussels carpeting, and suitable for rooms of every description. The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, the sole manufacturers under the patent, have appointed agents in nearly every provincial town of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it may be had at all the respectable carpet houses in London. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, printed and embossed in the most elegant and novel designs, Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W, No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1*s.* each, or 10*s.* per dozen, in bone; and 2*s.* each, or 21*s.* per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

OXFORD, THAME, HIGH WYCOMBE, and UXBRIDGE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The Committee of Management have great gratification in being enabled to state to applicants for shares, that they have received a most satisfactory report from their engineer, with an assurance that he will have every thing in his department ready for Parliament; that they continue to receive assurances of great and general local support; and that after the standing orders of the House are complied with, they will proceed with the allotment of shares.

HUBERT DE BURGH, Chairman.
R. MORTON CALEY, Secretary.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, No. 43. Moorgate Street; the Solicitor, F. T. Gell, Esq.; or the Brokers, R. H. Wilkins, Esq., Bank Chambers; or H. Brenchley, Esq., Cushin Court, Old Broad Street.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept). Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

SELLING OFF CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING beg to inform the nobility and gentry, as well as their friends and the public, that they have removed their business from Carpenter's Hall, London Wall, to their long-established warehouse, 4. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, opposite Howell and James's, and to 98. Hatton Garden, Holborn, where they trust that patronage will be continued which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century. A considerable portion of their large stock of Brussels, Kidderminster, and other Carpeting to be sold at a great reduction. In addition to carpeting, they have at their West End Establishment a large stock of Chintzes, Damasks, Tabourets, &c. &c., well worthy of attention.

A splendid Carpet, of British Manufacture, 20 3 by 18, with a centre and border, at less than ost price.

BALDNESS removed and prevented.—THE POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a physician of the highest celebrity, who placed it in the hands of the Proprietors, solely to benefit the public, will in all instances restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35. New Bond Street, London, and 5. East Street, Brighton. Price 2*s.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* per pot.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—The largest assortment of STOVES and FENDERS, as well as GENERAL IRONMONGERY IN THE WORLD, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON'S extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30*s.* each; ditto ditto, with ormolu ornaments, from 60*s.*; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10*s.* 6*d.*; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 4 feet, 6*s.*; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9*s.*; 4 feet, 11*s.*; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 4 feet, 6*s.*; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; ditto ditto with ormolu ornaments, from 9*l.* 0*s.*; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 20*s.*; 3 feet, 30*s.*: bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16*s.*; 3 feet, 24*s.* The new economical Thermio stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8*l.* 0*s.*; fire irons, for chambers, 1*s.* 9*d.* per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6*s.* 6*d.*; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11*s.* A variety of fire irons with ormolu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free.

RIPPON and BURTON'S STOCK of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY is literally THE LARGEST in the WORLD. They regret they cannot employ any language which will convey an adequate impression of its variety and extent; they therefore invite purchasers to call and inspect it.—Rippon and Burton, 39. Oxford Street (corner of Newman Street). Established in Wells Street, 1820.

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS for the HAIR, the SKIN, and the TEETH.—The august Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, together with the fact of their general use in all countries, characterise them with perfection, and prove the value of the MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair, and as an invigorator and beautifier is beyond all precedent. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on its Preservation and Beauty through the several Stages of Human Life.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL are engraved on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters; without this none are genuine.

Price 3*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s.*; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

Is an odoriferous creamy liquid, the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, spots, and other disfigurements of the skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from tartar, and imparts to the gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a delightful fragrance.

Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled shop-keepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names; some under the implied sanction of royalty; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations, and use either the word "GENUINE," or a feigned name, in the place of "Rowland's."—It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "Rowland's" is on the wrapper of each article.

*** All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

The genuine preparations are sold by the proprietors as above, and by chemists and perfumers.

MORE CURES OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Dec. 5. 1844.

Gentlemen,—I can speak of your wafers, myself, with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste, &c. (Signed) JNO. MAWSON, Surgeon.

43. Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* per box. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1. Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Remedy for all disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs* in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient CONSUMPTION (of which COUGH is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In ASTHMA, and in WINTER COUGH, they have been *seldom* known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and the PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal execution, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of MELODIOUS ENUNCIATION.

Prepared and sold in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and tins 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., No. 79. St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sold by Sanger, 150. and Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Blake, Sandford, and Blake, 47. Piccadilly.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95. Farringdon Street; Edwards, 67. and Newberry, 45. St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the kingdom.

LORD ELDON'S PILLS.—"Habitual costiveness," said the late Mr. Abernethy, "I have no hesitation in stating, is the foundation of all diseases." These pills are from the prescription of a celebrated court physician, and were used by the late Lord Eldon. They are put forth as calculated to remove two complaints, to both of which gentlemen of the learned professions are more or less subject, viz. costiveness and indigestion, and are patronised by the highest officers of the state. Sold in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and silvered, 4*s.* 6*d.*, by Messrs. Barclay and Co., 95. Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., 10. Bow Church Yard; Newberry, 45. and Edwards, 65. St. Paul's; Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; and all respectable druggists and medicine vendors in the kingdom; and wholesale, at 13. Great St. Thomas Apostle, London.

CASES of DERANGED STOMACHS, SICK HEADACHES, with LOSS of STRENGTH and ENERGY, cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In most of the above cases, the hands and feet swell, the face puffs, and oftentimes a sense of fulness will be noticed to exist about the waist, attended generally with much nervousness and lowness of spirits. Those symptoms, if neglected, frequently end in dropsy, paralysis, or apoplexy. To regain full health and vigour, eat no vegetables, get plenty of exercise in the open air, and take Holloway's Pills, according to the directions given with them, when any of the complaints named will be completely eradicated from the system, even when every other treatment had failed. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244. Strand, London.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pains of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which never fail to ease the pain, to soothe and comfort the sufferer, producing sound and refreshing sleep within a few hours after taking, restoring the unhappy patient to health and enjoyment generally in three or four days. They are perfectly innocent and require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and may be taken by young or old of either sex. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.—What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients, too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the medical profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. Sold in covered pots at 4*s.* 6*d.* (with full directions for use), at C. King's Patent Medicine Warehouse, Napier Street, Hoxton New Town; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Hannay, 63. and Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; Eade, 39. Goswell Street; Johnson, 68. Cornhill, London; and by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in every market town in the United Kingdom.

*** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of "C. King" on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Elector of the City of London. Lord John Russell is the brother of the present Duke of Bedford. He was born in London on the 18th of August, 1792. He was educated at Westminster; but instead of being sent from thence to either of the English universities, he completed his education at that of Edinburgh. He wanted a month of the legal age of twenty-one when he was brought into Parliament for his father's borough of Tavistock, in July, 1813. In 1815 he made his first appearance as an author by the publication of his life of his illustrious ancestor, William Lord Russell. He was again returned for Tavistock in the Parliament which opened in January, 1819. In 1820 he was returned for the county of Huntingdon, in the general election which took

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

place on the demise of George III. In 1821 he published his "History of the British Constitution;" and in the subsequent year he gave to the world a tragedy on the subject of Don Carlos. In 1822 he brought forward the question of reform in Parliament, but was defeated by 280 to 169. In 1824 he published his "History of Europe since the Peace of Utrecht." In November, 1830, he accepted office, and became a member of a ministry pledged to parliamentary reform. At the general election of 1831 he was returned for Devon. In 1832 he was admitted into the cabinet; in 1834, he ceased to be one of his Majesty's advisers. In March, 1835, he became secretary of state for the home department, and leader of the House of Commons. On this occasion he vacated his seat for Devon, and was returned for Stroud. On the 11th April of the same year, he was married to Adelaide, widow of Lord Ribblesdale. In November, 1838, he endured the severest of domestic afflictions, and in a moment of great political anxiety became a widower. In 1841 he was married to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl of Minto.

THE QUEEN'S SACRAMENTAL CUP.

B.B., Windsor. The Queen's private sacramental cup is a fine specimen of the enriched style of Benvenuto Cellini. The flowers at the top are of most exquisite workmanship.

"A Subscriber, whether or not." His best security is, that there is neither lottery nor illegality in the matter. The number makes no difference.

A. Z. The colours are merely given to mark more clearly the boundaries of various countries upon the map. In *geological* maps, on the contrary, the colours point out the prevailing strata, or geological peculiarity of the district.

G. P. P. Received.

W. G., Swansea, should write to the surveyor of taxes for the district.

A. is liable to *C.* for the settling day, if he employed *B.* to buy shares as the servant of *C.*, or if *B.* used his position in *C.'s* office to enable him to make the purchases.

C. G. is thanked for his suggestion about our gifts. The point he raises was, some time since, raised, discussed, and abandoned.

K. L. The great seals of our English monarchs vary much in size, some of the earlier ones measuring about two inches in diameter; whilst the later ones, including the one of her present Majesty, are five or six inches in diameter. The general form is circular, and they contain on the obverse the figure of the mo-

narch seated on the throne, and on the reverse is generally represented the king or queen on horseback. The legend is frequently carried connectingly on the two sides. Of these seals there are above two hundred varieties since the

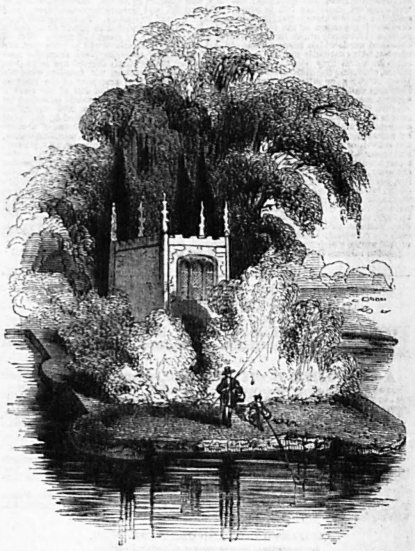
GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD V.

Conquest, casts of which may be had of Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The specimens we have engraved exhibit the general character of the early seals.

H. M' Adam's lines are clever, but inadmissible.

H. B. Bingham. The Deaf and Dumb School at Rugby is well worthy the attention of all philanthropists, but the demands upon our space are so numerous, that we cannot pledge ourselves to give any lengthened notice of the institution, or of the publication that emanates from it.

H. T. S. Sterborough Castle, Kent, the residence of "*proud* Eleanor," the



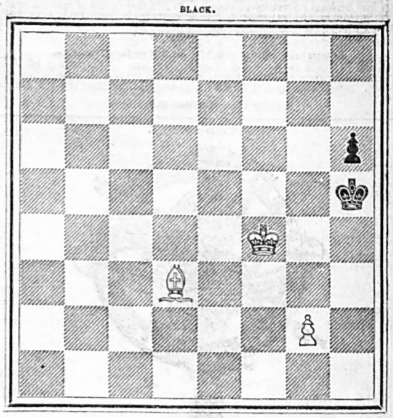
REMAINS OF STERBOROUGH CASTLE.

wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, is only now to be traced by a few stone walls and a Gothic summer-house, built of the materials of the departed edifice. The castle was situated in a moat, which is now used as a fish-pond.

CHESS.

PROBLEM XXXV.—By C. F.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in three moves.

GAME XXXV.

Played in 1837 between M. De la Bourdonnais and Mr. Szen, the former giving the latter the K B Pawn and two moves.

WHITE (Mr. Szen).	BLACK (M. La Bourdonnais).
1. K P and Q P two sq	1. K P one sq
2. Q B P two sq	2. Q Kt to Q B third
3. K Kt to K B third	3. Q P two sq
4. K P one sq	4. K B checks
5. Q Kt to Q B third	5. K Kt to K second
6. K B to Q third	6. K castles
7. Q B to K Kt fifth	7. Q to K sq
8. K castles	8. Q to K R fourth
9. Q B takes Kt	9. Kt takes Kt
10. Q Kt to K second	10. P takes P
11. K B takes P	11. Kt to Q fourth
12. K R P one sq	12. Q B P one sq
13. K Kt to K R second	13. Q B to Q second
14. K B takes Kt	14. Q B P takes B
15. Q to Q third	15. K B to Q R fourth
16. Q Kt to K Kt third	16. Q to K R third
17. K Kt to its fourth	17. Q to K R fifth
18. Q Kt to K second	18. K B to Q Kt third
19. K B P two sq	19. Q B to K sq
20. Q R to Q sq	20. Q R P one sq
21. Q to K Kt third	21. Q takes Q
22. Q Kt takes Q	22. Q R to Q B sq
23. K Kt to K third	23. Q R to Q B second
24. Q Kt P two sq*	24. Q B to Q Kt fourth
25. K R to K B third	25. Q R to Q B sixth
26. K B P one sq	26. K Kt P one sq
27. K B P one sq	27. K R P two sq
28. K R P one sq	28. K to K B second †
29. K Kt to K B fifth ‡	29. R takes R
30. K Kt to Q sixth +	30. K to K Kt sq
31. K Kt P takes R	31. R to Q sq
32. K to B second	32. R to Q second
33. Kt takes B	33. P takes Kt
34. Kt to K second	34. K to B second
35. K to K third	35. R to Q B second
36. B to Q B sq	36. R to Q B fifth
37. R takes R	37. Q Kt P takes R
38. P to K B fourth	38. K B to Q B second
39. K to Q second	39. K B to Q sq
40. K to Q B third	40. Q Kt P one sq
41. Q R P two sq	41. K B to Q B second
42. K Kt to its sq.	42. Must lose, as he cannot prevent White from playing Kt to Q Kt fifth, which decides the game.

* This appears to be a lost move.

† Instead of this move he ought to have played K R to Q B square.

‡ This is a very good move, and gives White the best of the game.

Solution to Problem XXXIV.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt third +	1. B takes R
2. Kt to Q fourth +	2. K to R fifth
3. Q to K R sixth +	3. K to Kt fifth.
4. P checkmates.	

N. B. In Problem XXXIV. a *Black Knight* has by error been placed on White King's Rook's third square instead of a *Black King*.

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